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CHECKING STOCK SPECULATION IS DUTY FOR PRESS

So Says International Economist Who Calls American Securities Overpriced

EMPHASIZES CHANCE OF PUBLIC LOSING

Praises Federal Reserve System—Finds No Farm Help in McNary-Haugen Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK CITY.—The problem of checking speculation in the United States is one of educating public opinion and rests largely upon the newspapers, according to Prof. Gustav Cassel of the University of Stockholm, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here.

Professor Cassel, who is known as one of the foremost international economists, was a leader in the Economic Conference in Geneva last summer, and formerly acted as financial adviser to the Soviet Government of Russia. He is giving a series of lectures at Columbia University on post-war monetary stabilization. While in New York his chief interest is the widespread speculation in securities.

"It does not surprise me—this mad rush to the security exchanges," he said. "Although this is my first visit to America, I am familiar with the speculative attitude of the people, and have studied the markets here week by week for many years, and know the stimuli to which they respond."

"Beyond the Limits of Reason" "Of course, speculation has gone beyond the limits of reason. Securities as a whole are out of line with their true values and a few securities are greatly overpriced. This the people should know. They should be told that the chances of losing on a stock exchange are far greater than those of winning, and it is the province of the newspapers to tell them."

The Federal Reserve System, powerful as it is, cannot hold speculative enthusiasm within bounds by threatening to raise the discount rates or even by actually raising them, according to Professor Cassel. The thought of the people must be changed before conditions can change and action by the Federal Reserve Board cannot alter thought, he added.

"It is not the function of the Federal Reserve to cope with speculation," he continued. "Its function is to keep the banking and monetary system going smoothly, which it does very well."

"The American people do not properly appreciate their Federal Reserve. They expect too much of it and are disappointed. They complain because it fails to remedy all evils and never stop to realize what a tremendous factor it has been in the development of the country and in the maintenance of its stable financial conditions. It was most efficient during the war and the years after the war, most especially those after it is a remarkable system."

Duty of Government Professor Cassel believes it to be the duty of the government of each nation to regulate the currency of that country in some way similar to that employed by the Federal Reserve.

"To provide a country with a reliable monetary system is under all circumstances an essential function of the state," he declared. "In some form or other our currency must be managed and whether well or badly managed is the only question we have to decide. The gold standard cannot be any longer relied upon as an objective standard, automatically guaranteeing the stability of our currency."

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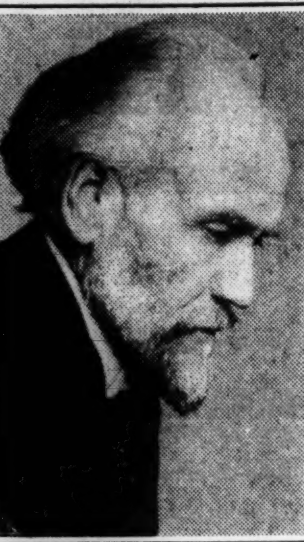
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Economics Authority



PROF. GUSTAV CASSEL

Standard Airways Markings Goal of Wichita Meeting

Chamber Receives 1000 Ideas in Nation-Wide Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA, Kan.—Progress toward development of a system of signals has resulted from the Wichita conference for airways marking. Cash prizes offered by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce resulted in submission of more than 1,000 marking ideas. The conference developed the sentiment that the arrow should be the basis of the marking system and all submissions not containing the arrow idea were eliminated by judges.

Winners were: Aerial Guide, Inc., New York, first; J. M. Knight, Severn, Kan., second; A. C. Blonger, Bureau of Highways, Idaho, and H. Don Snodgrass, Jenkins, Okla., tied for third and fourth. Judges were prominent airmen and representatives of the Federal Government.

To Decide on Symbols Later

These awards were merely by way of determining prize winners. It was agreed by the conference that ultimate decision as to symbols should rest with the United States Department of Commerce in co-operation with the National Airways Marking Association, a permanent organization formed by the Wichita conference.

Not all marking ideas submitted were entered in prize competition. Some excellent designs came from Italy, some from the army and from Wichita sources not permitted to compete. All submissions will go to the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, where William P. MacCracken, Jr.'s division will work out a suitable set of signals, submitting them to the national organization for verification and approval.

Basic Ideas Sought

Mr. MacCracken said the following basic ideas will be considered: All circle marks other than airport circles must be accompanied by an arrow. Route indication must be by number.

Names of towns must be accompanied by an initial signifying state. The points of the compass were also to be indicated by letters.

Mileage where indicated and if indicated, must be set out in Roman numerals nearest a multiple of five. Chrome yellow must be the color of marker to insure visibility.

A plan will be considered for giving information regarding airports but such a plan was not definitely decided by the Wichita conference. The conference, which clarified the marking situation to a large degree, drew interested visitors from all parts of the nation.

STATE LAND AIDS SCHOOL GROWTH

South Dakota Has Fund of \$22,800,000 for Maintenance of Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—The money derived from the sale of land donated by the Federal Government when this State was admitted into the Union has been used in building up the common school system.

The schools have received \$24,537,667, and there is now an accumulated fund of \$22,800,000 from land sales and subsequent investments. This is largely attributed to the determination of the early educators of the territory to preserve this heritage for the schools. They hedged the fund with restrictions which forbid speculation and political handling of the 2,187,244 acres of land apportioned by Congress to South Dakota.

To avoid any possible loss through bad loans, the State as a state makes no loans. The funds, as accumulated through sales of land, are apportioned by the country on a basis of population. The income paid for the maintenance of common schools has been approximately \$1,500,000 for each of the past three years, and this goes directly into maintenance, reducing taxes for school purposes.

TEACHERS URGED TO INQUIRE INTO ALL PROPAGANDA

N. E. A. Advised to Follow Up Disclosures Made Before Power Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—J. W. Crabtree, executive secretary of the National Education Association, in a letter to the executive committee of the association proposes that official action be taken at its coming convention in Minneapolis regarding "revelations" from the Federal Trade Commission regarding use of propaganda from public utility corporations in schools. "The revelations from the Federal Trade Commission's investigation are appalling," Mr. Crabtree said. "No school which other startling effects may yet be brought out."

He said some school superintendents knew that this propaganda was being broadcast and were annoyed by it, while others were unaware of it. As a rule, he said, the approach was made through the state, county or city superintendent's office.

Mr. Crabtree said the power agencies have had two purposes. They have taken pride in preparing valuable school information and "they have been waging an outside campaign to warn the general public against the dangers of public and municipal ownership of public utilities," he said. "They have frequently allowed this second purpose to creep into the work they are doing for the schools. It is not yet clear to what extent the second purpose has been carried out under the guise of providing the schools with valuable information. Neither are we certain as to the use actually made of this material by the schools."

Mr. Crabtree said leading men in the power industry censure the agencies which have been taking advantage of the schools. The publicity given the investigations, he said, will put an end to the dangers of the propaganda. At the same time he urged that a general inquiry be made of the schools to determine the extent to which other agencies have imposed on teachers in the schools.

Population Issue Raised in Britain

Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of Opposition, Deals With Question Before Europe

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition in an article on "The Problems of Population" in the Sunday Observer, says that Germany, Poland, Italy and Great Britain have had their social difficulties intensified by the restricted immigration policies of the United States, Canada and Australia. The ex-Prime Minister and leader of the Labor Party does not deny the right of these countries to protect themselves against the influx of undesirable aliens, but he says that the barriers may work an injustice to thousands of good emigrants and be politically and morally indefensible. He says that it would be hard to maintain the position that the world is becoming over-populated, that "we are crossing the threshold of the grimest of all struggles—the fight for subsistence."

The great open spaces to which the over-crowded European nations can look for relief, he points out, are controlled by Great Britain and her dominions and the United States, self-governing "masters within their own houses," insist on keeping their hands off their own territories.

Assuming, he says, that pressure of population exists within the frontiers of European nations and that outlets, such as France has been able to give the Italians, Germany to the Poles and Scotland to Ireland (this last being a much more important matter than people yet understand) were to be closed, a very serious situation would arise.

"Where the nation is a strong one, in order to relieve its difficulties, it would undoubtedly annex territory in Italy is sometimes suspected of contemplating in northern Africa and Asia Minor. This might lead to war, not merely between the people who wish to acquire and those who resist, but between the former and other interested European states. The easing-off of the pressure of population, which has hitherto been done by emigration, Mr. MacDonald declares, must now be put as a responsibility upon the shoulders of the states themselves, since the problem is one which at present does not seem arbitrable."

Prehistoric Cities, 6000 Years Old, Have Been Discovered in Basin of the Indus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—Remains of prehistoric cities, which flourished in the basin of the Indus in the third and fourth millennium before Christ, have been discovered at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The work which is in progress at these sites will, it is anticipated by archaeologists, add a fresh chapter to the knowledge of the history of a civilization of almost unsuspected antiquity.

In this connection much importance is attached to the recent opening of the Archaeological Museum at Taxila, on the northwest frontier, by Sir Muhammad Habibullah, member of the Viceroy's cabinet. This museum occupies a unique place as a representative storehouse of the relics of an ancient center of learning, wealth, and power. The museum owes its existence to certain improvements in the methods of excavation initiated by Sir John Marshall. Previous archaeologists, after sinking some scanty pits and trenches upon ancient sites in Taxila, concluded that further excavations would yield no results.

Hoover Supporters Jubilant Over Mellon's Statement

Opponents, However, Seek to Minimize Importance of "Indorsement"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Hoover supporters were jubilant over the statement from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Philadelphia to the effect that Mr. Hoover's candidacy would receive the Pennsylvania indorsement under certain conditions. On the other hand, supporters of other Republican candidates sought to minimize the effect of the Mellon statement construed his remarks merely to the effect that those who sought to defeat Mr. Hoover at the coming election in Kansas City, Mo., whose appeal to the Republican delegates would be superior to that of Mr. Hoover.

The statement which Mr. Mellon issued was that "Mr. Hoover seems to come the closest to the standard that we set for this great office."

Unpledged Delegation On first thought the reaction of the political circles in the capital was to the effect that this was a blanket indorsement. With the passage of another 24 hours and further study of other parts of the Mellon statement this impression had been somewhat modified.

"I hold," Mr. Mellon stated, "that we should remain unpledged and uncommitted to any candidate so that we can make our choice when we meet in caucus in Kansas City." On all hands the strength of the support of Mr. Mellon for any candidate is emphasized. Pennsylvania sends 79 delegates to Kansas City. Three of these were instructed for Mr. Hoover himself but these indicated they would go along with the rest of the delegation probably voting as a unit.

A "Coolidge Candidate"

Those who feel that Mr. Mellon's pronouncement is of greatest assistance to Mr. Hoover explain it on the ground that Mr. Hoover is the logical successor of Mr. Coolidge. No other Republican candidate prominently mentioned, they assert, is capable of continuing the Coolidge policies and the Coolidge traditions. As between Mr. Hoover and General Dawes or Mr. Lowden, it is asserted that Hoover most clearly represents the Coolidge view and this consideration was important in affecting the Mellon statement.

Summing up the matter from the Mellon statement has materially assisted the Hoover stock. On the other hand, opponents of Mr. Hoover are making the most of the statement as "a boost—not a pledge."

Mr. Mellon has not tied his hands. He has complete liberty of action at Kansas City.

Hoover Led President

12 to 1 in Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH (AP)—No change in the unofficial list of nominees was shown when the Allegheny County returning board Saturday completed its count of ballots cast in the April 14 primary.

The official figures revealed Herbert Hoover's name was written offener on ballots as a presidential candidate than those of all other candidates combined. He received 12,648 votes for President on Republican ballots, Republicans giving him 6383 and the Democrats 2804.

Mr. Hoover received 12,648 Republican votes and President Coolidge 1169. But one other candidate for President figured in the official results, W. M. Foster, Labor Party candidate, receiving 13 votes.

CAMERA FOR USE 30,000 FEET ABOVE EARTH PERFECTED

NEW YORK (AP)—An aerial camera with a range of more than five miles, designed to photograph areas as large as four square miles, has been built for the army air corps, according to the manufacturers. It will receive its first tests here within two weeks and will be sent then to Wright Field at Dayton, O., where it will be installed in an army plane for extensive experimental photographic work.

The camera was made for use at altitudes at which photography never before has been attempted, and beyond the range of anti-aircraft guns. Picture-taking at heights of 30,000 feet or more will be possible, Fairchild Corporation authorities said.

Prehistoric Cities, 6000 Years Old, Have Been Discovered in Basin of the Indus

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Classes in Journalism for Boy Scouts Now

SPONSORED BY THE POOR RICHARD CLUB, CLASSES IN JOURNALISM ARE BEING CONDUCTED AT THE CHARLES MORRIS PRICE SCHOOL HERE FOR BOY SCOUTS. STUDYING JOURNALISM AT FIRST HAND UNDER THE TUTORSHIP OF CLUB MEMBERS, MANY OF WHOM ARE WIDELY KNOWN IN THE FIELDS OF ADVERTISING AND JOURNALISM, THE BOY SCOUTS ARE PREPARING THEMSELVES FOR JOURNALISM AS A LIFE WORK. THE JOURNALISM CLUB OR SCHOOL IS REPORTED AS INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR THOSE SCOUTS INTERESTED IN GETTING ASSISTANCE IN THE OBTAINING OF THE BOY SCOUT JOURNALISM MERIT BADGE.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia, Pa. SPONSORED BY THE POOR RICHARD CLUB, classes in journalism are being conducted at the Charles Morris Price School here for Boy Scouts. Studying journalism at first hand under the tutelage of club members, many of whom are widely known in the fields of advertising and journalism, the Boy Scouts are preparing themselves for journalism as a life work. The journalism club or school is reported as intended primarily for those Scouts interested in getting assistance in the obtaining of the Boy Scout journalism merit badge.

Texas Now 'Man of Affairs' With 10 Trade Lines

State Enters Varied Business Field—May Engage in 11th Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—The State government of Texas is engaged in a greater variety of industries than any corporation in Texas. It transacts business in 10 different lines, and R. B. Walthall, chairman of the board of control, is suggesting the eleventh—that it own and operate a cement plant.

At present the State is a manufacturer, realty dealer, farmer, automobile mechanic, bookbinder, railroad owner, miner, oil and gas operator and grazing land lessor. These are businesses in which the State is functioning for a profit, competing to some extent at least with private enterprise.

It is due to the expansion of State-owned business that discussion of amending the anti-trust laws has recently become more definite, with the hope that the next session of the legislature will see several amendments proposed. It is because of the provisions of these laws that the State is forced into a peculiar position when it seeks to increase rates or prices of a commodity.

\$8,000,000 in Royalties

While most of the publicity has centered upon the state university's oil lands, from which that institution has received \$8,000,000 in royalties, other industries in which the State is engaged are by no means small affairs. As a farmer, Texas marketed and sold more than \$1,000,000 worth of cotton in 1927, raised on prison farms with convict labor. This money is used to defray expenses of the prison system. The State farms raise other crops also.

In addition, at the Huntsville prison convicts manufacture wagons, some implements and a quantity of prison clothing. Texas is the biggest realty dealer in the business. It sells land outright to settlers, disposes of oil and gas permits, the State getting a royalty therefrom, and leases land for grazing. The land office in the last 40 years has sold about 4,000,000 acres, not including the 3,000,000 acres that went to the Capitol Syndicate, which built the State Houses in Austin. But there is more public land yet to go on the market. J. T. Robinson, Land Commissioner, wants to throw about 1,000,000 acres open in September.

In Garage Business Also

While the State does no outside work at its big Camp Mabry garage, automobile repair jobs would have to be let to private automobile mechanics if it were not in operation. The "garage" occupies several buildings, turning out bodies for trucks and other motor vehicles; remaking motors, and, in fact, coming as close to being an automobile factory as possible without actually getting into that classification.

The new state book bindery will be in operation here within a few weeks. It is the latest business venture of the State. This bindery, S. M. Marrs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says, will save the State "a fortune" yearly.

THE Teacher THE Pupil and Prohibition

Those to whom has been entrusted the great work of teaching children might do well to consider their many opportunities to emphasize the value of prohibition. The importance of this will be pointed out

Tomorrow on the Educational Page

FEDERAL PEACE DEPARTMENT IS RECOMMENDED

Government Branch to Aid Disarmament of Thought Urged by Mrs. Catt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A proposal for the establishment of a federal Department of Peace, intended to promote the interests and ideals of peace in the same way that the War Department now prepares for armed conflict, was advanced by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, in an address before the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science just held here.

Mrs. Catt declared that preparations for disarmament must reach more fundamental factors than the mere discussion of reduction in physical armament. She declared that technical disarmament conferences could have little effect while the political thought of the nations was centered upon "probable war and preparations for imagined peace." "Disarmament is more political in character than military," she said. "Successful and effective disarmament will come sooner if the approach is through another avenue than a disarmament conference."

"Merely Negative of War"

"What I want to make clear is that war is an institution and peace is not. It is merely the negative of war. There is no power to support it. Peace can neither conscript men nor money."

"My solution of the disarmament question is to proceed by a movement to build up a peace institution that will be positive, not negative. 'Compacts should be written which will employ the word "shall," not "may." Put the peace institution under the Department of State and develop that department into an active power for peace."

Mrs. Catt referred to statistics given by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, in which he assigned 82 per cent of the federal expenditures for 1927 to past and future wars.

"Let the new peace institution be endowed with some of the 82 cents per dollar now going to the war institution," she continued. "Give the State Department a publicity section through which to educate the public on the principles involved in the changing status of peace against war, and give to it the money which will be taxed to the utmost."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Women Reported as Unifying Vote

Weary of Being Shunted Aside in Politics, New Jersey Head Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—More than 80 per cent of the 40,000 members of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs now go to the polls at every election, according to Mrs. Leonard H. Robbins, of Montclair, N. J., chairman of the federation's department of legislation. She told the thirty-fourth annual convention of the federation, which has just ended here, that the time was fast approaching when the women would "vote as a unit to enact desired legislation."

"Co-operative endeavor by women is now becoming perfected," she declared, "and we will not only get out a good vote for the primaries, but move as one when necessary to gain our objectives. Women are becoming weary of being shunted aside in politics and given promises which are not kept. We have power and are learning rapidly how to use it."

The federation approved the report of the legislation department, which opposed any effort to alter the present primary system. The convention also voted to launch a study of the allocation of state tax moneys, with the view to giving schools, especially in the smaller communities, additional financial support. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the "failure to enforce the law prohibiting night work for women in New Jersey."

The federation reiterated its stand against any amendment of the dry laws or attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

Circus Built With Penknife Rivals Features of Best Modern Exponents of Sawdust Ring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

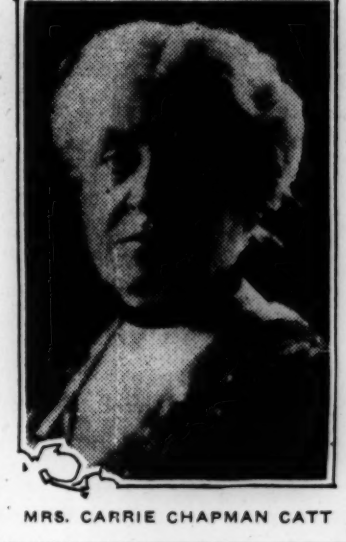
DES MOINES, Ia.—"The world's greatest attraction! Step up, folks, and see it all. Greatest show on earth."

It's a three-ring circus come to town, complete with circus trapeze, mal tent and all. And it was built with a penknife. That's the extraordinary thing about it.

Harry Carmichael of Red Oak, Ia., labored patiently for four years to produce a regular circus in miniature, a show that works mechanically, too. It was carved from clear pine lumber and the hours of toil involved are evidenced in the worn-out blades of the knife. The whole show is mounted on a 60-foot table.

Those who know all about the sawdust ring express wonderment at the completeness of the "Carmichael Show," now being exhibited through the State. Everything is in action. The circus train is complete. An electric light plant illumines the

Asks Aggressive Peace



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Scramble Begins for Allocation of Short Waves

Great Communication Interests Enter Claims at First Hearing by Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Applicants for short-wave licenses for transoceanic communication appeared before the Federal Radio Commission to press claims for rights to establish public services over the Atlantic and Pacific.

The matter of allocation is one which the commission has delayed to the present time taking up, Dr. F. J. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Charles F. Hughes Jr., for the Mackay interests, and Oswald Schutte, for the Radio Protective Association, occupied the opening session.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company asks three channels to Europe and a fourth to South America, Dr. Jewett said. This is in addition to a long-wave channel to Europe now in effect. Including Canada, there are some 130,000,000 English speaking people in the New World, while there are 50,000,000 in the Americas. Using this language alone, he said, there is reason that the proposed facilities will be taxed to the utmost.

The three European channels would include one 15-mile wave, one in the twenties, and a third about 30, he said. By these the entire wired telephone system of the American Continent would be connected with the entire wire system of Europe.

When radio telephony over the Atlantic started, Mr. Jewett said, only six or seven calls a day were put through. Now the average is 60. The first charge was \$75 for three minutes, reduced to 25 cents a month ago to \$45. He said the first short-wave channel could go into effect June the next year later and the third shortly after, while the South American channel would be available about 1930. The channels asked for, he said, were the minimum which the growth of the business seemed to call for.

Cross-Atlantic telephony began as social calls, Mr. Jewett said. The first was a social call, the second a business call, the third a social call, the fourth a business call, the fifth a social call, the sixth a business call, the seventh a social call, the eighth a business call, the ninth a social call, the tenth a business call, the eleventh a social call, the twelfth a business call, the thirteenth a social call, the fourteenth a business call, the fifteenth a social call, the sixteenth a business call, the seventeenth a social call, the eighteenth a business call, the nineteenth a social call, the twentieth a business call, the twenty-first a social call, the twenty-second a business call, the twenty-third a social call, the twenty-fourth a business call, the twenty-fifth a social call, the twenty-sixth a business call, the twenty-seventh a social call, the twenty-eighth a business call, the twenty-ninth a social call, the thirtieth a business call, the thirty-first a social call, the thirty-second a business call, the thirty-third a social call, the thirty-fourth a business call, the thirty-fifth a social call, the thirty-sixth a business call, the thirty-seventh a social call, the thirty-eighth a business call, the thirty-ninth a social call, the fortieth a business call, the forty-first a social call, the forty-second a business call, the forty-third a social call, the forty-fourth a business call, the forty-fifth a social call, the forty-sixth a business call, the forty-seventh a social call, the forty-eighth a business call, the forty-ninth a social call, the fiftieth a business call, the fifty-first a social call, the fifty-second a business call, the fifty-third a social call, the fifty-fourth a business call, the fifty-fifth a social call, the fifty-sixth a business call, the fifty-seventh a social call, the fifty-eighth a business call, the fifty-ninth a social call, the sixtieth a business call, the sixty-first a social call, the sixty-second a business call, the sixty-third a social call, the sixty-fourth a business call, the sixty-fifth a social call, the sixty-sixth a business call, the sixty-seventh a social call, the sixty-eighth a business call, the sixty-ninth a social call, the seventieth a business call, the seventy-first a social call, the seventy-second a business call, the seventy-third a social call, the seventy-fourth a business call, the seventy-fifth a social call, the seventy-sixth a business call, the seventy-seventh a social call, the seventy-eighth a business call, the seventy-ninth a social call, the eightieth a business call, the eighty-first a social call, the eighty-second a business call, the eighty-third a social call, the eighty-fourth a business call, the eighty-fifth a social call, the eighty-sixth a business call, the eighty-seventh a social call, the eighty-eighth a business call, the eighty-ninth a social call, the ninetieth a business call, the ninety-first a social call, the ninety-second a business call, the ninety-third a social call, the ninety-fourth a business call, the ninety-fifth a social call, the ninety-sixth a business call, the ninety-seventh a social call, the ninety-eighth a business call, the ninety-ninth a social call, the one hundred a business call.

Mr. Schutte followed to oppose the application of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on the ground that this company constituted a monopoly, in its patent agreements with the General Electric Company in restraint of trade.

As such, he said, the Radio Act denied the commission authority to grant the requested channels. Answering this point, it was said for the commission that the matter would be taken under advisement with the Attorney-General's office. The Mackay system is pushing the use of radio both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, Mr. Hughes said, in explaining his company's request for short-wave channels. By June 1, he said, the first leg of the Pacific system will open. This will be between Palo Alto, Calif., and Honolulu. This will be continued to Guam, Manila, China and Japan. Wire work prospect is that the relay station at Midway Island will not be needed. In this case, eight frequencies already granted the company by the commission will be turned back.

For the Atlantic service 10 channels are sought.

ernment in Manchuria, have caused the most dissatisfaction there with Chan Tso-ling, and the populace is believed ready to revolt.

The loyalty of Chang's lieutenants, especially Yang Yu-ting, is questioned. The presence of a large number of propertyless immigrants aggravates the situation. The Mukden populace is reported uneasy, believing warfare likely in the near future. Japan's action in such an event cannot be predicted but the dispatch of troops is likely. The Japanese garrison in Manchuria is considerably below the Portsmouth Treaty strength.

Tokyo is not yet considering submission of the Tsinan case to the League of Nations.

LINDBERGH COMPLETES NAVIGATION COURSE UNDER NAVAL OFFICER

NEW YORK (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh now is an accomplished navigator. So is Maj. Thomas J. Lanphier, commandant of Selfridge Field, Mich. Lieut. Commander P. V. H. Weems, under leave of absence from the Navy Department to teach Colonel Lindbergh the latest navigation aids, found him so apt a pupil he is returning to his ship.

"All that I have done with Colonel Lindbergh is to demonstrate to him that ocean navigation can easily be applied to aerial navigation," Lieut. Commander Weems said. "It is simple and he caught on quickly. I can do no more."

Of his other pupil, Major Lanphier, the navy navigator, who is credited by his colleagues with being the leading air navigator of the service, said: "Major Lanphier knows all about my methods. I visited him for some time and he can easily orient himself at any time, regardless of his location."

AMERICAN PLANES TO AID BREMEN

MAITLAND, N. S. (P)—One of the two United States amphibian planes going to the assistance of the monoplane Bremen on Greenly Island, which came down here at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in Cobeguid Bay, resumed its flight to Pictou from St. John, N. B.

The other plane remained in the bay and it was thought she would soon follow.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn
Meditation from "Thais," Massenet
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen," Bizet
Overture to "Nephtalene," Verdi
The "Roman Carnival," Berlioz
"Don Juan," Strauss
"Capriccio Espagnole," Strauss
Caprice Viennoise, Rimsky-Korsakoff
Prelude in C Sharp Minor, Kreisler
Marche Slave, Rachmaninoff
Marche Slave, Rachmaninoff

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John E. Eddy, C. S., member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at the studios of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Church edifice, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8.

Public concert by the Harvard alumni orchestra, and the Harvard alumni chorus, Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 8:15.

Interchurch banquet, representatives of the denominational churches and social unions in Greater Boston, several speakers, Mechanics Building, 6.

Spring meeting and dinner, Essex Club, men's Republican organization, Essex County, speakers, Hotel Hawthorne Club, dinner, 6:30, meeting following.

Dinner, Boston Post, S. A. M. E., dinner, 6:30, meeting, 7.

NAVAL CRUISER BILL IS FACED BY FILIBUSTER

Senate Progressives Say They Will Use This to Prevent Its Passage

WASHINGTON FROM MONITOR BUREAU

The Progressive group in the Senate have notified floor leaders that they will filibuster against the naval cruiser bill if an attempt is made to put it through the Senate.

The project has been approved by the House and has been reported out for passage by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. It authorizes the construction of 15 cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement, each, and one aircraft carrier, prior to July 1, 1931, and also directs the Secretary of the Navy to present to Congress by Dec. 10, 1928, estimates and plans for the construction of two salvage vessels for use in ship disasters, particularly submarines.

Big navy advocates originally proposed to Congress a program that called for ultimate expenditures of between \$4,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000. For this year's authorization they demanded a ship plan that would have necessitated an outlay of some \$750,000,000.

After many hearings and much public attention and pressure, the House Naval Affairs Committee slashed the big navy program to the 15 cruisers and one aircraft carrier, which if constructed will cost \$274,000,000. It is considered as certain of approval in the Senate if a vote can be obtained.

Tax legislation is still uncompleted, the farm relief bill, the flood control measure, and the merchant marine act are all awaiting presidential action. Also there is the final deficiency appropriation bill to be voted upon.

A filibuster of even a few days would immediately stalemate the entire legislative stream and prevent early adjournment, or halt action on the above lists of projects. Republican floor leaders have indicated no intention of bringing up the cruiser bill, and it is expected that unless they can cope with the filibuster challenge it is likely to go over until the December session.

Local Music

Kefalas-Fitzwilliam

At Steinert Hall yesterday afternoon Triantafyllidis, tenor, and Eida Fitzwilliam, contralto, joined in a recital of solo songs and duets. Ada Gertrude Croft provided accompaniment. Mr. Kefalas has a voice of natural attractiveness, and when singing without forcing his tones is very pleasant to listen to. Occasionally, however, he loses resonance and roundness. Yesterday he sang

den Shop, auspices New England Farm and Garden Association, house of Mrs. Frederick C. Hood, 47 Warren Street, Brookline, 10 a. m. until 5:30 p. m.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston talk by Mrs. E. B. Kefalas, 10 a. m. until 5:30 p. m.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1 to 5 p. m.

Free guidance through the galleries to the public, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Admission: 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free. Exhibitions: New selection of Sargent paintings. New selection of Sargent paintings. Collection of ancient gems. Work of students in the Saturday classes.

Tosti's "Sogno," an aria from "Tosca," some Greek songs, and a brief English miscellany. Miss Fitzwilliam, singing with Mr. Kefalas in a lulling duet by Xanthopoulos, "Under the Moonlight," and in an excerpt from Verdi's "Trovatore" displayed brightness and warmth. In her work alone, however, there was a trace of nasality of tone.

Federal Peace Department Is Recommended

(Continued from Page 1)

to provide speakers and writers to defend its policies.

"Keep the building going on until confidence in the positive aggressive policy of peace producers in all the advanced countries the sense of security, as it certainly will. Disarmament will follow as quietly as barnacles drop off a ship in fresh waters. Why have armaments when war has gone out of fashion? Some may say that the abolition of war is an impossible ideal. It is as certain to come as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow."

In the consideration of physical disarmament programs, Mrs. Catt declared that the major stumbling block at the present time is the inability of nations to agree upon the meaning of such terms as "adequate self-defense."

"The greatest need as a preliminary to disarmament and as a preliminary to the erection of a dependable peace institution is an international parliament with authority to agree upon definitions—and the vocabulary need scarcely exceed 50 words, beginning with the word 'war' itself."

Mrs. Catt said that the present conference to discuss disarmament, having no power to define words to be used in compacts, may expend their entire time fruitfully discussing the meaning of such terms.

Although armaments on the whole are not being reduced, the movement toward disarmament is growing stronger. Norman Hapgood of New York, author and magazine writer, told the assembly.

"Greatest Obstacle Is Fear"

"The greatest obstacle," he declared, "is fear of aggression, rather than plans of conquest, and every year finds the League of Nations slowly gaining, directly and through such off-shoots as Locarno, reduces the amount of fear of attack that nations feel. After all, we should remember that not long ago wars between great powers were the usual rather than the exceptional condition."

Declaring that officially the United States has kept pace "only superficially" with the development of pacific sentiment, Dr. Clyde K. Egleston, professor of international law of New York University, allied himself with a number of speakers who criticized the attitude of the United States Senate toward the passage of treaties of arbitration.

Dr. Egleston took the stand that the truest indication of this attitude was the demand by the Senate that it be permitted to pass upon the question whether or not a question arising under a treaty was a proper one for arbitration.

He reviewed a series of diplomatic incidents which, he declared, placed the United States "in a very embarrassing position" among the world's great powers. He placed the disregard of the decision of the first international court established in the world—that of the Central American Court of Justice with regard to the treaty of San Salvador for the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay. He said the United States has profited against almost every decision made against it in recent years.

Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, Hamilton Fish professor of international law at Columbia University, supported the joint commission plan for the carrying out of agreements to renounce war.

He proposed a multilateral treaty, including the agreement that in the event of failure to settle controversies between signatory powers through arbitration, the questions would be referred to a joint commission composed exclusively of an equal number of representatives of the states at variance.

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France Enjoying Week of Kindness With Many Fetes

Citizens Are Asked to Seek Opportunities for Doing Generous Deeds

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Through France there opens La Semaine de la Bonté, the Week of Kindness. Great meetings at the Sorbonne, special radio-cast messages, fetes of all kinds, including one at the Comedie Francaise, concerts, distribution of flowers and toys, lessons in schools on the need of kindness, not only to one's fellows but to animals, processions in streets—these are among the features of the week now beginning.

The idea was first mooted in 1925, and it was decided to organize such week each springtime. Just as the Boy Scouts are invited to accomplish a good action every day, so for one week in the year the whole public is asked to seek every opportunity of doing generous deeds. The result, it is urged, will be lasting. The criticism which suggested that such efforts would end in seven days is refuted by the organizers.

They show that this broad scattering of exhortations to kindness cannot be without future fruits. An impression is produced as examples are given and the attention of the masses turned toward the duty of developing mutual aid. Nor is this merely a domestic matter. It has more than an individual, social or even national purpose. Its effects are meant to extend to the international sphere and propagate the notion of friendship with neighboring countries and advance the consciousness of world solidarity.

Checking Stock Speculation Is Duty for Press

(Continued from Page 1)

money. Governments and central banks do unavoidably influence the value of gold, and very materially so.

"What we urge them to do is merely to subject this influence to rational principles and to co-operate in procuring for the common good standard of the world the highest possible stability."

"Some persons reject the idea of a deliberate regulation of the value of gold as involving an unwarranted state interference in our economic life. On this ground they combat all schemes for what they call a 'managed currency.' Such apostles of economic freedom would, however, do better to expend their energy in combating other forms of unnecessary government control of trade."

To Lecture at Chicago

Outlining the plans for his visit, Professor Cassel said: "From here I shall go to Washington for a few days and then to Chicago, where I am to give a few lectures at the University of Illinois and take part

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In the eight round table discussions of the Harris Institute, which starts on June 16, I am glad of an opportunity to visit the middle West, because I am interested in the problems of the farmers of that section.

"It seems to me that the farmers here are mistreated in the operation of the economic system. The tariff helps only the manufacturer to raise the price of his products.

"The McNary-Haugen bill, with its equalization plan, would help neither the farmer nor the country. The effect of protection in some industries cannot be offset by subsidy in others, for the reason that if a government subsidizes one industry it must subsidize others, and it obviously cannot subsidize all industries. That would be a country subsidizing itself—lifting itself by its own bootstraps."

REVOLUTIONARY HALL MAY BE REPRODUCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A reproduction of Federal Hall, in which the first Congress of the United States was convened, and where George Washington was inaugurated as the first President, may be built in New York.

An effort to procure \$250,000 necessary for the work has just been announced by Walter Quackenbush of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The intention is to erect the building on property adjacent to Frances Tavern, at Broad and Pearl Streets, which is owned by the Sons of the American Revolution and used in part as a museum of Washingtoniana. Federal Hall, during the years from 1789 to 1797, stood at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming southerly Tuesday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming southerly Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 7:47 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:08 a. m.
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Franco-Italian Entente Is Urged in Mediterranean

Admiral Guerpette's Proposal for Understanding Favored in Official Circles

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Suggestion for a solution of the Franco-Italian problem in the Mediterranean is interestingly put forward by Admiral Guerpette, the French naval authority. He advocates a close, permanent entente cordiale, based on a clear partition of interests in the Mediterranean.

Italy, according to this view, would be assured of predominance in eastern waters and France in western waters. As it is understood that the conference in Paris on the Tangier question is making good progress and the results may be announced at an early date this proposal, which appears to be backed in official circles, cannot be ignored.

Undoubtedly the ground is being prepared for a reconciliation, and the tension which has been manifested between France and Italy is disappearing. Italy, says Admiral Guerpette, is obtaining participation in the control of Tangier, because that port is the key to the Mediterranean, but otherwise its demands concern the eastern portion of the sea. Italy's aspirations in the Adriatic and in respect to the Danubian and Balkan affairs and touching the nationality of Italian subjects residing in

French colonies can be largely fulfilled without detriment to France. In any case, it is obvious that the comments are intended to constitute an appeal for a Franco-Italian naval understanding in the Mediterranean, which will assuredly interest other naval powers.

AMANULLAH PLEASED WITH RUSSIAN VISIT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MOSCOW—Gulliam Sedek, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in Afghanistan, in an interview said that the King was greatly pleased with his visit and reception in Russia. He said said Russia and Afghanistan need each other's trade, which greatly diminished during the years of the revolution, and he hoped both countries would find ways of bringing it to the pre-war level. Afghanistan, he said, wishes foreign capital for the development of industry, only on condition that no political purpose is pursued in connection with the loans.

It is understood that a trade agreement between Russia and Afghanistan has been negotiated. It is also rumored that Afghanistan seeks a Russian loan. Amanullah is now en route to the Crimea in a special train.

SAILOS TO UNVEIL TABLET
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Miss Leta Stetter, of Norfolk, Va., has just left here for the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, for London, where she will unveil a bronze tablet placed on Bushwick Wharf commemorating the departure from there of the three small ships that carried the men and women who founded the Jamestown settlement.

SANDWICHMEN MAKE PROTEST AGAINST 'STARVATION WAGE'

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two hundred London sandwichmen assembled in Trafalgar Square to protest against "starvation wages."

F. R. Harding, secretary of the advertising branch of the Workers Union said that most of the sandwichmen working full time earned only 15s a week. One theater acceded to the union's demand for 5s a day. Many receive only 2s. 6d. a day. "The ranks of the sandwichmen hold more tragedies than all the libraries in London," said A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council. "Some are men who have university degrees, men who have had prosperous businesses and responsible posts."

SOVIET MONEY AIDS STRIKERS IN BOMBAY

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BOMBAY—The mill owners' refusal to concede the claims of the workers on three points forms the basis of the present strike, namely, the increase in hours, the introduction of a new loom system, and consolidation of the high prices allowance. The strikers are leaving Bombay for the villages.

Local labor organizations are reported to have received Bolshevik money. Mr. Joshi, the Labor leader, sees no objection to receiving aid from Moscow for the benefit of the strikers, declaring there was no more objection to this than to merchants and traders having commercial relations with Russia.

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ITALIAN REFORM BILL CRITICIZED IN THE SENATE

King's Rights, It Is Charged by the Opposition Have Been Destroyed

ROME—After a few hours' debate the Italian Senate approved the Parliamentary Reform Bill by 161 votes to 46. Although there was not any doubt the measure would be ratified in the Upper House where the number of Senators supporting the Fascist régime greatly surpasses that of the Opposition, the fact that a considerable number of Senators had the courage to cast an unfavorable vote against the bill caused great surprise in political circles. The names of the 46 Senators who voted against the Government are published in the press. Their speeches constitute a strong criticism not only of the new electoral system devised by Benito Mussolini, but of the Fascist régime.

One notable speech was that delivered by Signor Cicotti who, while admitting the possibility of revision clauses in the Constitution, observed that the Constitution itself contained fundamental principles which they should constantly uphold.

Citizens' Rights Abrogated
Already many of the public rights of the citizens, such as the freedom of the press, had been abrogated, and now Parliament practically had met the same fate.

Signor Ruffini also criticized the measure as being anticonstitutional and being against several provisions in the constitution. The revision of the constitution, Signor Ruffini affirmed, was permissible, but there was always a limit beyond which legislators should never go.

Signor Albertini, former editor of the Corriere della Sera, one of the staunchest supporters of the Liberal Party, declared that the parliamentary reform bill "violated Clause 2 of the constitution, which guaranteed for Italy a monarchical representative régime. Many of the rights belonging to the crown were practically destroyed by the new law."

King's Rights Abolished
For instance the King's right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, in the event of serious political crisis was practically abolished, for the Chamber elected after a dissolution would be similarly composed as the former one.

After these speeches, Signor Mussolini addressed the Senate in a speech which was of moderate tone and constituted what was claimed to be an able defense of the measure. Senators said the Duce seemed to have overlooked "the main principle" on which reform was based. The reform illustrated the "great, new legislative principle" of the Fascist revolution, namely the recognition of syndicates as forming an integral part of the state. The Duce drew a comparison between the conditions in Italy and those prevailing in 1848 when the constitution was promulgated, in order to demonstrate the absolute necessity of its revision. He quoted article 27 of the declaration of the rights of man in order to show that no generation had the right to impose its laws on posterity.

Motor Trade Sees Token in New Ford

General Motors Official Says Success Means Much to Entire Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The time is not far distant when the motorcar production of the United States will be 5,000,000 cars a year, according to John J. Raskob, chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Motors Corporation, who has just returned here on the Roma, of the Italia-America Line, following a six-weeks' visit to Europe.

Mr. Raskob, when told that Henry Ford had estimated that the Ford factories were 1,000,000 cars behind orders, said:

"It is tremendously important to

Ralph Adams Cram Defines Need of Emphasizing Cultural Values

Relinquishing Place on Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary, Boston Architect Sees Civilization Balance Needed

World affairs in future must bear a heavier impress of the cultural values of life if civilization is to be restored to its proper place, in the opinion of Ralph Adams Cram who, lately returning from Europe, has written the general committee of the 1930 celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to renew his pledges of interest and advisory assistance.

Mr. Cram was obliged, because of pressure of many responsibilities, to relinquish the tasks of the presidency. Herbert Parker of Boston succeeds him and Mr. Cram will continue to suggest and aid as opportunity offers.

"All that has occurred in America and in world affairs of the past six months has increasingly convinced me of the desirability of such a celebration in 1930 as has been contemplated," Mr. Cram wrote the committee.

Need for Cultural Emphasis
Even more than the date to be commemorated, the general condition of the world affairs today clamors for emphasis on all the cultural values of life. The balance, as between these and material values, has been destroyed.

"If our epoch of civilization is to continue, if it is to avoid a vain repetition of history, then the balance must be restored. And a public demonstration of these spiritual and cultural values, in which the public must participate, is one of the best agencies I know of toward this end."

the automobile industry and to the general public that the new Ford car be a success. In producing and marketing the new Ford, any difficulties which might be encountered would be reflected in a downward tendency throughout the entire automobile industry. Mr. Ford has always enlarged the general market for automobiles."

Mr. Raskob, who visited England, France and Italy, declared that the high duties imposed upon American automobiles were not working a great hardship upon the United States export trade. When the European public gets ready to buy more cars, the import duties will be proportionately regulated, he declared. The present markets, he said, have been built up in spite of the duties, which in Italy and France are from 50 to 60 per cent on automobiles of American manufacture.

The general automobile market is in a "stable condition," Mr. Raskob added. He said that automobile manufacturers had found price cutting to be poor economics and that this phase of competition had been overcome throughout the industry as a whole. Cars are now priced low, but this, he added, is the result of better methods of manufacture, and the cars are returning a fair profit to their makers.

New York Transit Solution Offered

Regional Plan Calls for Electrification and Removal of All Grade Crossings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A comprehensive plan for the solution of New York's transit problems has just been presented by the Regional Plan of New York and its environs. It calls for electrification of all railroad lines in the city and suburbs, elimination of grade crossings at important intersections and unified management of the rail lines in the territory contiguous to New York.

The report envisages a daily movement of 9,000,000 visitors to Manhattan by 1965. Population increases in the city and its immediate suburbs will, by that time, it is expected, involve a total freight movement of 100,000,000 tons brought into New York by rail annually.

To care for so vast a tonnage of freight, the Regional Plan will offer its suggestion for a new transportation plan in the fall. At present it merely calls attention to the four plans which have received the most consideration—a freight subway system, a group of "inland" freight terminals, double-deck piers with bridges to inland distributing stations, and motorized transfer trucks in the harbor to reduce street flooding.

The Regional Plan says in its present survey that there is an urgent need for a system of belt railways interconnecting all the railroads entering New York. New provisions for handling the rapidly growing commuter traffic are also needed, the report holds.

MILWAUKEE JOINS IN FLIERS' WELCOME

Honors Conferred on Crew of Bremen in Busy Program

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Coming to Milwaukee after three days of receptions, parades and entertainment in Chicago, the German-Irish crew of the Bremen which crossed the North Atlantic in a first nonstop flight from east to west had a busy program here Sunday and Monday morning before leaving for St. Louis over the mail route that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh formerly flew.

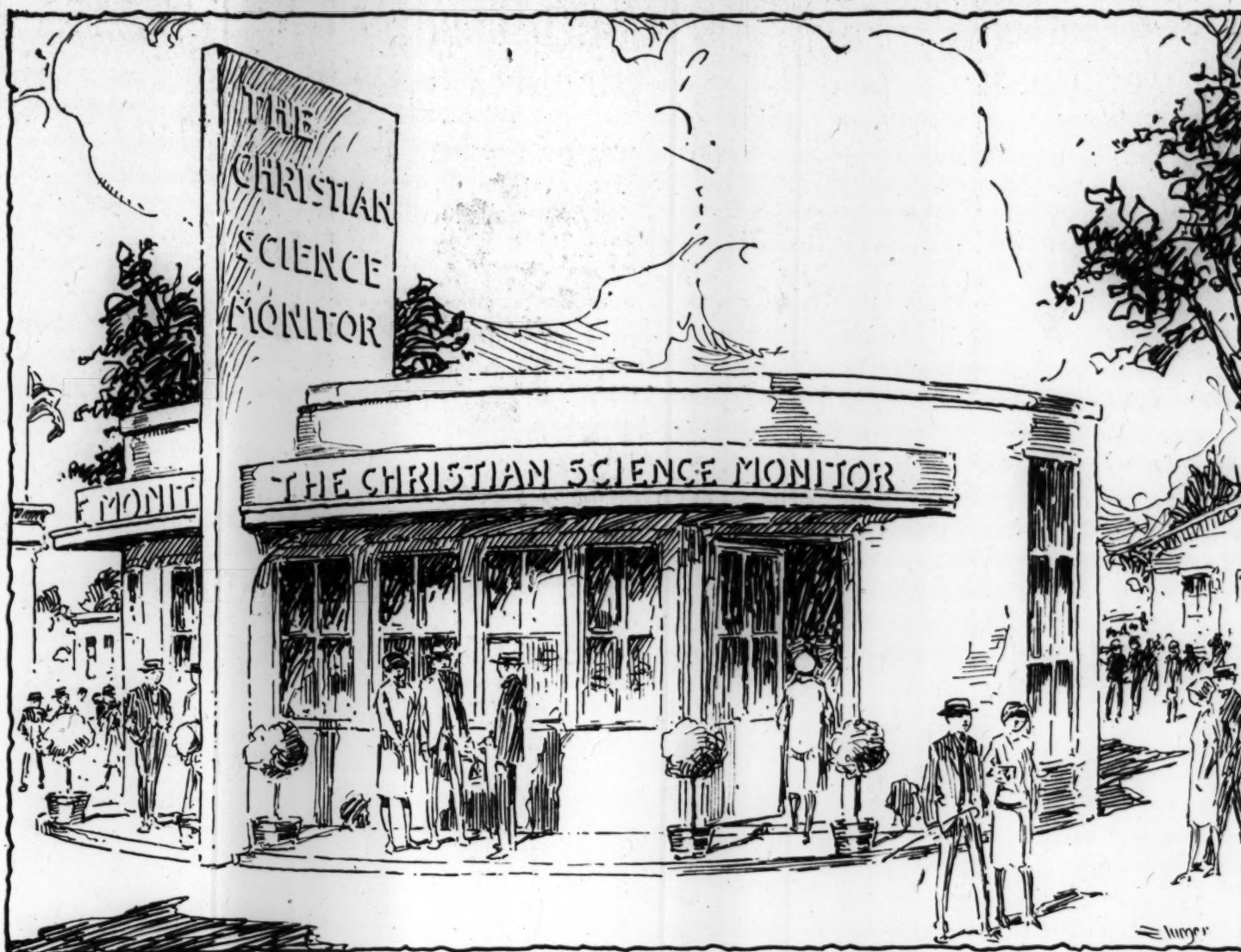
A crowd of 10,000 greeted Baron von Huenefeld, Captain Koehl and Major Fitzmaurice at the airport and throngs lined the sidewalks as the parade moved through the city and out to Juneau Park where Gov. Fred Zimmerman and Mayor Dan Hoan eulogized the feat of the fliers.

A banquet was held Sunday evening at which the fliers urged increased interest in the development of aviation. Numerous gifts and honors were conferred on the now world-famous aviators.

Architects Busy on Plans
Within the last few days, it is pointed out by the trustees, contracts have been signed with architects who are now engaged on preliminary studies and it is hoped and expected that at least the first unit of the buildings may be completed in time to be used for some of the commemorative events or at least that there may occur as part of the program the laying of an important corner stone. Herbert Parker at a meeting of the committee in Boston reported advancement of a plan for the Memorial to the Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, preparation of preliminary studies for several colonial, Indian and other villages, and progress made in the promotion of civic improvements that shall come under the general head of the celebration, and yet be of permanent value to the community.

The committee will be enlarged and the first \$50,000 required for the work of the celebration committee will be obtained within that committee which now numbers 400 men and women from 60 cities and towns, and co-operating organizations now numbering 70.

The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at Cologne



The Pavilion, Which is to Be Found in the Very Center of the Pressa Exhibition, Is Adjacent to the Hall of Nations, Just Outside the Entrance to the American and British Sections. Many Interesting Features of the Monitor, Both Editorial and Advertising, Are Shown.

International Press Exhibition at Cologne Styled Great Success

Old-Time Presses Worked Side by Side With Up-to-Date Machinery—The Christian Science Monitor Housed in Handsome Pavilion

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOGNE—Pressa, the first great international exhibition of the world's press ever held, has opened here and surpasses all anticipations, so far as interest and beauty are concerned. It is an exposition of human thought which should broaden people's outlook, show them that international co-operation is possible, and which should awaken the feeling that all belong to one great family. Dr. Ardenauer, Mayor of Cologne, said in his speech at the opening of the exhibition. Thus the exposition should become an instrument for peace, he concluded.

The same thought was expressed by Dr. Esch, president of the exhibition, who pointed out that it showed the close relations existing between the press and the events in the life of mankind. The press, he continued, must realize its responsibility in handling so powerful an instrument, but it is also entitled to the greatest admiration.

Prussian Premier Speaks
Otto Braun, Prussian Premier, said he was pleased to notice that the press, on the whole, was endeavoring more and more to smooth out dissensions among nations and work for peace, and thus the exhibition of the press was devoted to the highest ideals of mankind.

Outwardly the exhibition is one of the finest and most interesting ever built. The architect had almost unlimited space at his disposal, with which he has elaborated beautiful effects by adhering to simplicity and carefully selecting his colors. The buildings erected by the large publishing companies, including The Christian Science Monitor pavilion, form a fairyland-like city—but a fairyland consisting of glass towers, transparent walls, slim steeples rising phantastically to the sky, all radiating most exquisite colors.

Interest Remains Unabated
At night when the crystal towers and structures are illuminated, this part of the exhibition is truly a masterpiece. The somewhat dry subject of newspapers is dealt with in such an ingenious manner that before one realizes it one has seen all

other machinery, specimens of color printing and so forth. The international exhibit offers a splendid opportunity to compare the ideas about the press entertained by 44 nations at the same time, being an object lesson of their geography, history and politics.

The League of Nations section furnishes much valuable information. The Christian Science Monitor pavilion was ready precisely at the opening. Those who have seen it generally commend its beauty both outside and inside. It is circular in shape, having a pillar in the center, around which a table is placed with copies of the paper. On the wall are frames featuring the various pages of the Monitor, also a picture of Mary Baker Eddy, and copies of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The pavilion occupies a most advantageous position accessible and visible from all sides, having two doors, one leading to the principal street of the exhibition and having on either side a large window, the other door leading out to the "House of Nations." Besides these windows, it has five others, which will give some idea of its spaciousness.

Germany's Housing Plan to Be Studied

New York Man to Attend Conference on Living Quarters of Masses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—August Heckscher, philanthropist of New York, has just left here for Europe on the Majestic of the White Star Line, to represent

Mayor Walker at the conference in Munich, Ger., beginning on May 23, on methods for the better housing of the masses of congested areas in large cities of the world.

The conference is under auspices of the principal German cities, and representatives from the large cities of practically every other country have been invited to attend.

"As Germany is now far ahead of the United States in providing adequate housing for the mass of her people," said Mr. Heckscher, "it is hoped that reports from the conference will be of great practical value to the representatives from other countries, particularly in bettering housing conditions in New York City."

Sir Charles Higham was another passenger on the Majestic, returning to London for the inauguration of television radiocasting there by the company formed to operate under Baird patent rights.

Others on the Majestic were Edward N. Hurley, formerly chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Arthur M. Anderson, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Charles Deere Wiman, plow manufacturer of Moline, Ill.; Antonio Scotti, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Moritz Rosenthal, pianist.

Organized Aid in Picking Jobs

Portland (Ore.) Students Are to Receive Vocational Guidance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CORVALLIS, Ore.—A vocational guidance office for high school students is being established at Portland, Ore., through the co-operation of the Portland Rotary Club, the Portland Public School Board and the Oregon State Agricultural College. Dr. J. R. Jewell, dean of the school of vocational education at the state college, will be the direct supervisor of the work.

Self-analysis questionnaires will be used to help high school seniors find the vocation for which they are best suited. Dr. J. F. Bursch, assistant professor of education at the college, will spend one day each week in Portland to give conferences.

This project is an outgrowth from the 1928 Educational exposition held by the college in February. Men over the state interested in saving years of wasted effort on the part of high school graduates caused by getting in the "wrong groove" worked out this co-operative plan.

CHURCHES GIVE ADHERENCE TO KELLOGG PLAN

World Alliance of Friendship Passes Resolution—British Weeklies Give Support

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the president, has passed a resolution supporting Frank R. Kellogg's anti-war proposals. It is noted that the British Government is giving the proposed treaty its careful and sympathetic consideration and the hope is expressed that this consideration will lead to the acceptance of the treaty, believing that in this action the Government will have the support of the Christian churches.

J. L. Garvin in an editorial entitled "France at the Parting of the Ways" says: "Democratic opinion in the British Empire declares absolutely and without reserve for the renunciation of war in the sense of Mr. Kellogg's proposition. We look to France to insure the success of the six-power pact. It is not possible for Great Britain and the dominions to make common cause with any nation on the basis of any other policy."

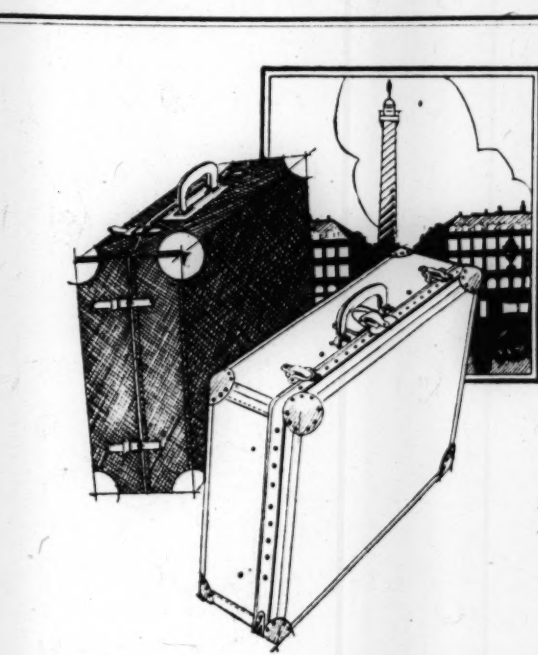
When Italy and Japan are certain to follow the British example, we cannot believe that French statesmanship at this juncture will fail in foresight and decision. The American plan is in no way inimical to the League, but it is indispensable as a double security. You can no more secure world peace at Geneva without Washington than you can irritate the waste places of the earth by working the parish pump.

The Spectator says: "The more we reflect upon the Kellogg proposal the more we like it. Its effects are positive; it enshrines peace as a practicable ideal instead of losing itself in details about the various methods of maintaining peace by the application of modified war."

J. R. Clynes declared: "If we outlaw war, we must discard the weapons of war. If armaments are to be retained, the war mentality cannot be destroyed."

TWO PAPER MILLS PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Tentative plans for construction of two new news-print paper mills in New Brunswick and Ontario have been completed by the International Paper Company, according to reports just received here.



Suit Cases

By Louis Vuitton

The owner of Vuitton luggage travels "Ile de France," knows Paris intimately.

Vuitton luggage stands out in a crane-load of luggage going over the side as do truly smart people coming down the gang-plank. Made of cowhide, but such cowhide as you rarely see... tanned and finished without a blemish... each piece in one tone, one texture... the workmanship is, of course, superior. All the small studs are hand driven... the corners are turned just so... separate lock on each case, record of the key is kept by Vuitton and duplicates supplied whenever necessary.

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16 in. to 29 in. in length

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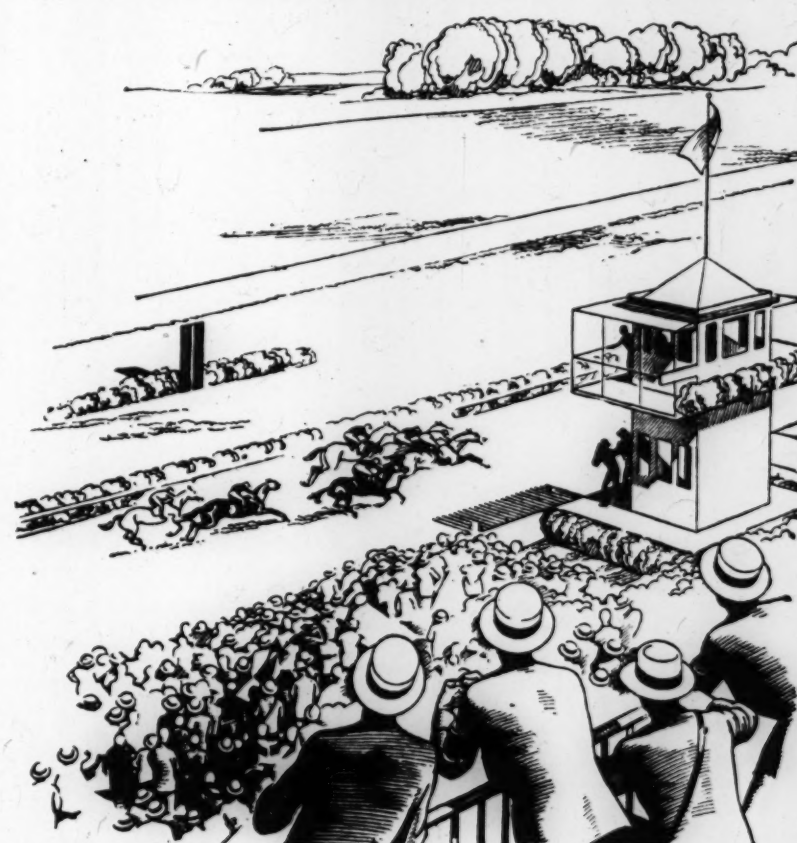
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STRAWS

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SENNITS from America's leading maker. Sennits with a comfort you never thought to find outside of a Panama. Made in the fine quality straws—Panamas of Ecuador fiber carefully selected for styling as well as excellence of weave—Leghorns, increasing in popularity. Lines that add to their decided wearability. In natural color or in coffee shade—Sungoras, the lightest and coolest of straws. Seen more and more on the links and at the leading beach clubs.

Sennits 3.00 to 5.00 Panamas 7.50 to 25.00
Leghorns 7.50 to 10.00 Sungoras 7.50

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RIKSDAG FOUNDS COMMISSION ON PREPAREDNESS

Mobilization of Country's Entire Resources to Be Examined

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The passing in the Swedish Riksdag of the Government's proposition for a Commission for Economic Preparedness, was a sure step toward plans now maturing to mobilize the country's entire resources and power in the event of war. This commission is to be organized as a state commission, with support from the state to the amount of 75,000 kronor.

Ever since the World War this question has been ventilated, and the difficulties of states, obliged suddenly to enter war unprepared, is still fresh in one's memory. It is maintained that a state like Sweden must exert every effort in case of war and will not be able to win by the mere use of her financial surplus, as in the case of the United States. To this end, the military authorities in co-operation with the Government will institute, according to plan, a sort of military "fire drill" in the early autumn, to see how the military machinery works as a result of its reorganization, which began several years ago with the decision of the Social Democratic Government for partial disarmament.

The whole scheme is but the logical conclusion of the disarmament decision, which has taken place gradually. In several cases, two regiments have been merged into one, in others whole regiments have been disbanded. As yet there has been no opportunity for testing out these new military arrangements and the plans are at present so immature that the time for these maneuvers is liable to be changed and orders already issued to be canceled.

The term "National Efficiency Games" might express the underlying idea. The thought of prevention of economic crises during and following war as well as that of enlisting the entire Swedish people's interest gives reason for this expression.

Bengal to Help Young Offenders

After-Care Society Provides Aid Toward Rehabilitation of Boys Over 16

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—An important forward step in the treatment of the juvenile and adolescent offenders of Bengal has been taken with the formation of an After-Care Association in Calcutta. The object of the association is to make provision for all juvenile and adolescent offenders on release from Borstal institutions, reformatories, industrial schools, and juvenile jails in Bengal, and to maintain supervision over them for such a period as may be necessary to insure their return to normal habits of life.

At a meeting convened for the purpose, Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, explaining its objects, observed that the conditions of prison life in India exposed young people to great temptations, and it was very necessary that, as far as possible, there should be special arrangements for those youthful offenders who came into contact with the criminal law.

In Bengal, for boys between the ages of 12 and 16, there had a reformatory and for those below that age they had an industrial school. But under the Borstal Act, boys between the ages of 16 and 21 would be specially dealt with.

It was necessary that they should not be sent to undergo a few weeks of jail life which did no good and ruined their careers, but that the society should intervene and send them to some place where they could be dealt with systematically. Provisions had been made in the act giving discretion to the magistracy and the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the treatment of youthful offenders.

Changes Proposed for Indian States

British Committee Concludes Four Months' Inquiry With New Scheme of Rule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A commission which has caused little public attention compared with the importance of its work has recently completed a four months' stay in India. This is the Indian States Commission, a small body of experts appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the political position of the native states.

The committee, which has been occupied in taking evidence at the same time as the Simon Commission was conducting its operations, has now returned to England to draw up its report.

As a result of many conferences with the princes there has emerged a desire for the creation of constitutional machinery for facilitating the relations between the states and British India.

To this end a scheme of govern-

British Parties Ready for Influx of Women Voters

Women Organizers Added for Campaign Work Ready for Next Election

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The appointment of Miss Marjorie Massey, as deputy chief agent of the Conservative Party directs attention to the growing share which women are taking in British political life.

Greek Refugee Industry Gives Aid to Nation

Rug Trade Greatly Extended. Employing About 10,000 Women and Girls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Among the important industries introduced into Greece by the refugees, rug-making takes first rank. Its rapid development in the course of the last few years inspires great hopes for its future. Despite the fact that this industry has an absolutely oriental origin, having first flourished in Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, and India, it had for long centuries remained unknown to Greece. Among the foreign countries it was Turkey that grasped the importance of the industry and was first in adopting and developing it to a marked degree. But the rug-making was carried out by the Christian element—Armenians and Greeks—and the Turks were satisfied to provide only part of the workers.

The rug industry was originally a family industry and enjoyed a very limited production. On account of the rarity and great value of the rugs made, they were first used only for decorating the temples of the gods. At later periods, when their manufacture was extended on a larger scale, they were used to decorate the palaces of the rich, and at still later time were used as a means of commercial transactions. Greece was not altogether a stranger to the art of rug making, but the kind of rugs turned out at the family looms were a wholly different type, without international interest. They were and are still today made only to meet a local need, and not for export, having value as to design, harmony of color, or quality.

The foreigners who come to the Near East and want to buy rugs often prefer to make their purchases in Turkey rather than in Greece, supposing that the latter country is unable to satisfy their needs. This is a prejudice which can be dissipated by learning a little about the development of the industry in Greece. In fact, the renown and fame which the Turkish rugs enjoy abroad are exclusively due to the ingenuity of the Armenian and Greek experts and specialists and the 30,000 Christian weavers who as a consequence of the catastrophe in Asia Minor took refuge in Greece in the autumn of 1922. The Greek industrialists realized then what great possibilities were available for employing these skillful hands to the best advantage, and workshop after workshop sprang up in a very short time. In 1923 there were 40 plants, disposing of 1000 looms and 400 weavers. Since then the growth of the industry has been very rapid. In 1924 the workshops produced 80,000 square meters of rugs and in 1927, 250,000 square meters. More than 4000 looms are now at work, employing 10,000 women and girls.

The Refugee Settlement Commission under the League of Nations takes a very keen interest in the rug industry and its development, with a possibility of providing work for the 20,000 unemployed. One of its main projects is to set aside \$500,000 from the \$12,167,000 loan lately contracted with the American Government, to subsidize the rug industry for the refugees.

DANES TO RESUME LINK WITH GERMANY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A Danish company has been formed for the purpose of reopening the old Kiel-Korsor route and in this connection it is proposed to run a boat every other day in each direction.

Before the war the steamer connection Kiel (Holstein) and Korsor (Sealand) was a very popular route between Scandinavia and the western portion of the continent. There were both day and night services, the latter by Danish state boats, the former by German steamers. Germany has made several endeavors to restart this connection, in which the Kiel naturally is much interested, but so far nothing has come of it.

Chocolats Le Chat d'Or

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CHOCOLATES of great distinction and fine, 5/- and 4/- per lb. Special attention to mail orders. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.

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SKYSCRAPERS HELD UNSUITED TO BRITISH NEED

Expert, However, Advises Importation of American Standardization Methods

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LONDON—The inner history of the development of American skyscrapers was dealt with recently by A. C. Bosson, in a lecture on "American Architecture."

New South Wales Prepares to Vote on Liquor Issue

Referendum to Decide If the State Shall Go Completely Dry Within a Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The coming referendum on prohibition will be decided by a simple majority of votes. Voting is on this occasion compulsory.

"Yes" is for prohibition, and if it carries the majority all liquor bars will be closed "on July 1 after the expiration of one year from the date upon which the referendum is held, or upon such earlier date as is fixed by the Governor." This means that if the "Yes" vote wins, New South Wales will probably go dry on July 1, 1930.

The liquor interests have the most money, and have already entered upon propaganda. The prohibition section have not much money, and seem somewhat slow in arraying their forces, but doubtless will exert themselves to the full before polling day. An influence they will have to work against is that of the section that is opposed to liquor bars, but is afraid that the State will be saddled with extra taxation because of the enormous compensation bill that will be presented.

The arrangement is that upon prohibition being carried a compensation assessment board will come into existence. Compensation will be paid for depreciation of the lands and buildings occupied by breweries, hotels with bars, distilleries, vineyards, wine factories and maltings. Compensation will be paid to publicans, owners, licensees, lessees, and others who lose revenue owing to the cessation of business. Among others to be recompensed are employees at the various places mentioned. They will be paid in respect of loss of opportunity and occupation.

Money will be provided by Parliament. An act provides that the Government may borrow, if necessary, to meet this great drain upon its resources.

It is interesting to note that in view of the approaching referendum a marked fall has taken place in the quotations for brewery shares, two of the largest houses have experienced this week an aggregate fall of £1,042,870.

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"ROCKET" CAR GIVES TREMENDOUS SPEED

WASHINGTON—The new "rocket" car, developed to contend with racing automobiles in Germany, gets its power from a dozen smoke-spouting metal tubes in its rear. According to the report of Commerce Department attaches, the car has reached the speed of close to a mile a minute within 200 feet of a dead start. The 12 tubes in the rear of the car contain rockets which go off one after another and drive it forward, accompanied by a tremendous volume of smoke.

The new car has no motor, but it has the conventional form, with the rear built up at a slightly greater height. It was exhibited to the public recently for the first time at Rueselheim, Germany, where its first test was also conducted. Builders of the new car declare that they plan to use the same rocket principle in construction of airplanes, particularly those for long distances and traveling at a great height.

JAPANESE ADVOCATE BUSINESS COLLEGES

TOKYO—Plans for improving and increasing the schools devoted to the training of students for business careers.

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SKYSCRAPERS HELD UNSUITED TO BRITISH NEED

Expert, However, Advises Importation of American Standardization Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The inner history of the development of American skyscrapers was dealt with recently by A. C. Bosson, in a lecture on "American Architecture."

New South Wales Prepares to Vote on Liquor Issue

Referendum to Decide If the State Shall Go Completely Dry Within a Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The coming referendum on prohibition will be decided by a simple majority of votes. Voting is on this occasion compulsory.

"Yes" is for prohibition, and if it carries the majority all liquor bars will be closed "on July 1 after the expiration of one year from the date upon which the referendum is held, or upon such earlier date as is fixed by the Governor." This means that if the "Yes" vote wins, New South Wales will probably go dry on July 1, 1930.

The liquor interests have the most money, and have already entered upon propaganda. The prohibition section have not much money, and seem somewhat slow in arraying their forces, but doubtless will exert themselves to the full before polling day. An influence they will have to work against is that of the section that is opposed to liquor bars, but is afraid that the State will be saddled with extra taxation because of the enormous compensation bill that will be presented.

The arrangement is that upon prohibition being carried a compensation assessment board will come into existence. Compensation will be paid for depreciation of the lands and buildings occupied by breweries, hotels with bars, distilleries, vineyards, wine factories and maltings. Compensation will be paid to publicans, owners, licensees, lessees, and others who lose revenue owing to the cessation of business. Among others to be recompensed are employees at the various places mentioned. They will be paid in respect of loss of opportunity and occupation.

Money will be provided by Parliament. An act provides that the Government may borrow, if necessary, to meet this great drain upon its resources.

It is interesting to note that in view of the approaching referendum a marked fall has taken place in the quotations for brewery shares, two of the largest houses have experienced this week an aggregate fall of £1,042,870.

"Our national executive has had women members for many years. Mrs. Snowden was a member long before the war and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., Miss Susan Lawrence, and several others are members now. "For the last 10 years at least we have had a chief woman organizer," Dr. Marion Phillips. The secretary of the National League of Young Liberals is also a woman—Miss Arne. Women are on every one of our committees. They have unquestionably come to stay and already they have proved themselves invaluable. Their work is now more important than ever in view of the huge numbers of women about to be given the vote."

"On the industrial side women have always been to the fore. Miss Mary Bondfield has been a member of the general council of the T. U. C. for a long time and became chairman of the general council—the highest position that can be held in the trade union movement."

"ROCKET" CAR GIVES TREMENDOUS SPEED

WASHINGTON—The new "rocket" car, developed to contend with racing automobiles in Germany, gets its power from a dozen smoke-spouting metal tubes in its rear. According to the report of Commerce Department attaches, the car has reached the speed of close to a mile a minute within 200 feet of a dead start. The 12 tubes in the rear of the car contain rockets which go off one after another and drive it forward, accompanied by a tremendous volume of smoke.

The new car has no motor, but it has the conventional form, with the rear built up at a slightly greater height. It was exhibited to the public recently for the first time at Rueselheim, Germany, where its first test was also conducted. Builders of the new car declare that they plan to use the same rocket principle in construction of airplanes, particularly those for long distances and traveling at a great height.

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Big Crowds Visit Miniature Rails at Club in London

Hundreds of Models Seen—Film Shows Many Tiny Roads Operating

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Scores of professional men who in their youth yearned to become locomotive engineers became boys again at Kingsway Hall, where the Model Railway Club has just concluded its annual exhibition. While they could not handle the throttle of an Empire State Express or the Flying Scotsman, they were able to indulge their hobby as engine drivers aboard miniature locomotives, electrical and steam.

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The club was formed in 1910 and, although shows have been held here for only the past four years, already there is talk of an international exposition when the organization reaches its "majority" in 1931. The display of hundreds of models was supplemented this year by a motion picture show of tiny railroads now in operation in various beautiful estates in England, Scotland and Wales.

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BUNYAN WROTE WITH POWER ON COMMON THINGS

Rose Out of Untutored Riotous Youth to Be One of the Great Authors

By G. H. SAUNDERS

THREE hundred years ago there was born into the lowly cottage of a Bedfordshire tinker a boy who was destined to exercise a remarkable influence on the whole of Christendom. Today his life and work are not forgotten, and all the world is commemorating the birth of John Bunyan, the Shakespeare of Puritanism.

Though his writings were of the simplest character, intended for the common people so that "he who runs may read," he imbued every word he wrote with the genius of his own sterling character and his overwhelming enthusiasm for God and humanity. This untutored man, who confessed to a misspent youth and whose life and upbringing apparently ill fitted him for the task of authorship, is now proclaimed in the front rank of the world's best authors by the highest literary critics.

In an introduction to the Bagster edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," Robert Louis Stevenson says: "In every page the book is stamped with the same energy of vision and the same energy of belief. The quality is equally and indifferently displayed in the spirit of fighting, the tenderness of the pathos, the startling vigor and strangeness of the incidents, the natural strain of the conversations, and the humanity and charm of the characters." George Bernard Shaw does not hesitate to place John Bunyan even on a level with the immortal Shakespeare himself.

In the effort to discover the secret and the power of this preaching tinker it is interesting to go back to the home and haunts of John Bunyan and endeavor to reconstruct his life. Bedfordshire is one of the counties of England that, fortunately for the study of this historic character, still retains its charm of rural simplicity. The hands of time and the jerry-builder have dealt kindly with it, and consequently we can easily visualize something of John Bunyan's life and surroundings.

His birthplace has long since disappeared and the site is now pasture land, but the spot has been identified. It is in the hamlet of Harrowden and lies at the foot of sloping ground bordered by two streams. In flood time the ground around the Bunyan home would become a quagmire, and present no end of inconvenience. It is in the hamlet of Harrowden that in later years he was at the task of making books, it was of the old home he was thinking when he wrote so vividly of the Slough of Despond.

Dreams and Visions
Even in his boyhood he dreamed dreams and saw visions. "The Lord even in my childhood did scare and fright me with fearful dreams and did terrify me with dreadful visions."

It is evident that he was a highly strung child and like many another before and since he sought varied outlets for his energy until he became "the very ringleader of all the youth that kept him company. Into the manner of vice and ungodliness yet even in these unregenerate days he was constantly brought up abruptly by his visions of evil spirits and the tortures he imagined awaited the evildoer."

Doubtless these visions profoundly influenced the lad and in later years he put these experiences to good use. In the whole story of English literature are few things so convincing as the dreams related to Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress."

Riotous living on the one side and the call to things divine on the other—in such way was Bunyan's youth spent. In fact right throughout his life it would seem that he was guided by an unseen hand. He was high unto death on many occasions, but always he managed to escape. "Once I fell into the sea and hardly escaped drowning. Another time I fell out of a boat into Bedford River, but mercy yet preserved me alive."

Though Bunyan lived for a time in Bedford and elsewhere the village of Elstow was home to him. It was to this place that he brought his bride. "This woman and I came together," he says, "as poor as poor might be, not having so much household stuff as a dish or spoon betwixt us both."

But she had one possession invaluable to the spiritual well-being of her husband—two little tracts, "The Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven" and the "Practice of Piety"—and this proved, under Providence, the means of John Bunyan's "becoming Godly."

The story of his conversion is one of long struggle between light and darkness. His wife's booklets had done their share in "convincing him of his sins" and it was left to a sermon preached in the Abbey Church to complete the work. The discourse

was on the question of the proper observance of the Lord's Day and created a profound influence on the receptive mind of Bunyan. Notwithstanding this he straightway went to the village green and played the game of "tip-cat," but the still small voice was speaking to his conscience. "As I was in the midst of the game and having struck the 'cat' one blow from the hole, just as I was about to strike it a second time, a voice did suddenly dart from heaven into my soul, which said, 'Wilt thou leave thy sins or go to Hell?'"

A Turning Point
This was the real turning point in Bunyan's career though he did not seem at this time to give himself up to leading a righteous life. He lapsed into his bad habits from time to time but there was the voice whispering to him to forsake his old ways.

It was left to "a very loose ungodly woman" to complete his conversion. It was during a bout of swearing and cursing that this woman protested that Bunyan was "the ungodliest fellow she had ever met and that he was able to spoil all the youth in a whole town." Reproved from this woman effected a reformation marvelous to all his companions and bordering upon the miraculous.

Eventually he devoted himself to the same energy and enthusiasm to the task of leading a righteous life as he had once given to his ungodly practices. Ever prone to exaggeration, he now saw evil in many an innocent practice. His great hobby was bell ringing, which he now came to believe was unseemly and did not become his newly assumed religious character. Nevertheless, the church belfry had a compelling attraction for him, and almost against his will Bunyan would find himself at the doorway of the tower. At first he ventured inside, but took care to stand under a main beam, lest the bell should fall and crush him; afterward he would stand in the door. Then he feared the steeple might fall, and the terrors of an untimely death and his newly acquired garb of religion deterred him from what he regarded as a form of Sabbath breaking.

Thus through much spiritual travail he emerged as a fearless champion of unadorned Christianity and went about preaching in the open field. In the village pulpit and wherever opportunity offered, for his uncompromising attitude in religion he was thrust into prison and he remained in the goal on the old Bedford Bridge for 12 years. Imprisonment in those days, however, was far different from what it is now and many occasions presented themselves to him for continuing his spiritual ministrations. In the prison itself he gathered round him his fellow prisoners and in this unpropitious atmosphere he expounded the Scriptures unto them. Those seeking spiritual advice and consolation came to him from outside and at times when he was allowed out of prison he would conduct services on some village green. All the time during his imprisonment he tagged boot laces which he handed to his daughter, so that they could be sold to help maintain his family.

Studied the Bible
In spite of his many occupations in goal, however, he had plenty of time on the most part to the study of the Bible which was ever his primary inspiration, and to his dreaming. When in these unenviable surroundings he felt compelled to set his thoughts down in writing he could draw on the illimitable fund of his imagination, and on the pure simple language of the Bible and the few other books he knew, the language of which he had made his own.

His first adventure into the realm of authorship was the writing of a little pamphlet "Some Gospel Truths opened according to the Scripture." Thereafter he was responsible for over 60 works and his "Pilgrim's Progress" has run to innumerable editions during the centuries and has been translated into over 100 dialects and languages.

What, then, is the secret of the power and appeal of this author who suffered so many disabilities? A burning zeal for the cause he championed, energy of vision, simple, virile language and above all divine inspiration. He was content to address himself to his own people, using their language and taking his illustrations from the common, everyday things of life. Vanity Fair of the "Pilgrim's Progress" is a picture of the Fair on Elstow Green; the Wicket Gate is the old door of the Abbey Church; the Tower of Babel

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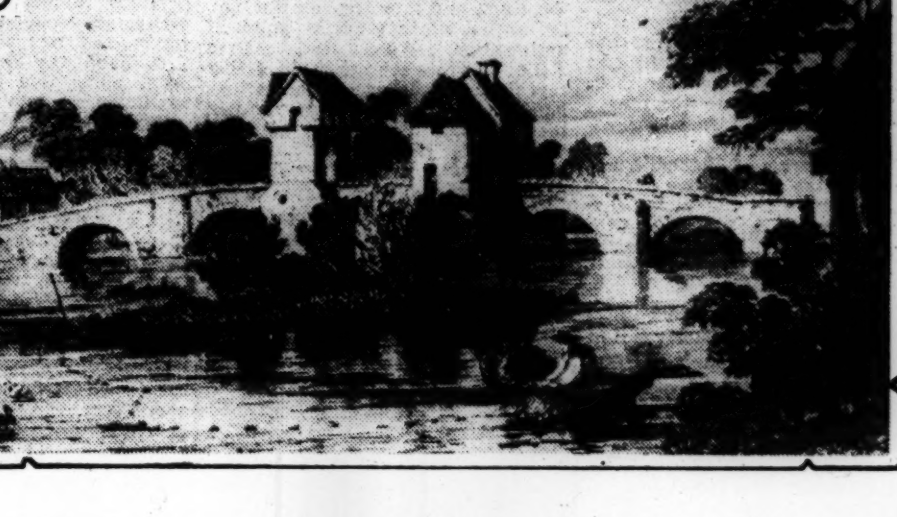
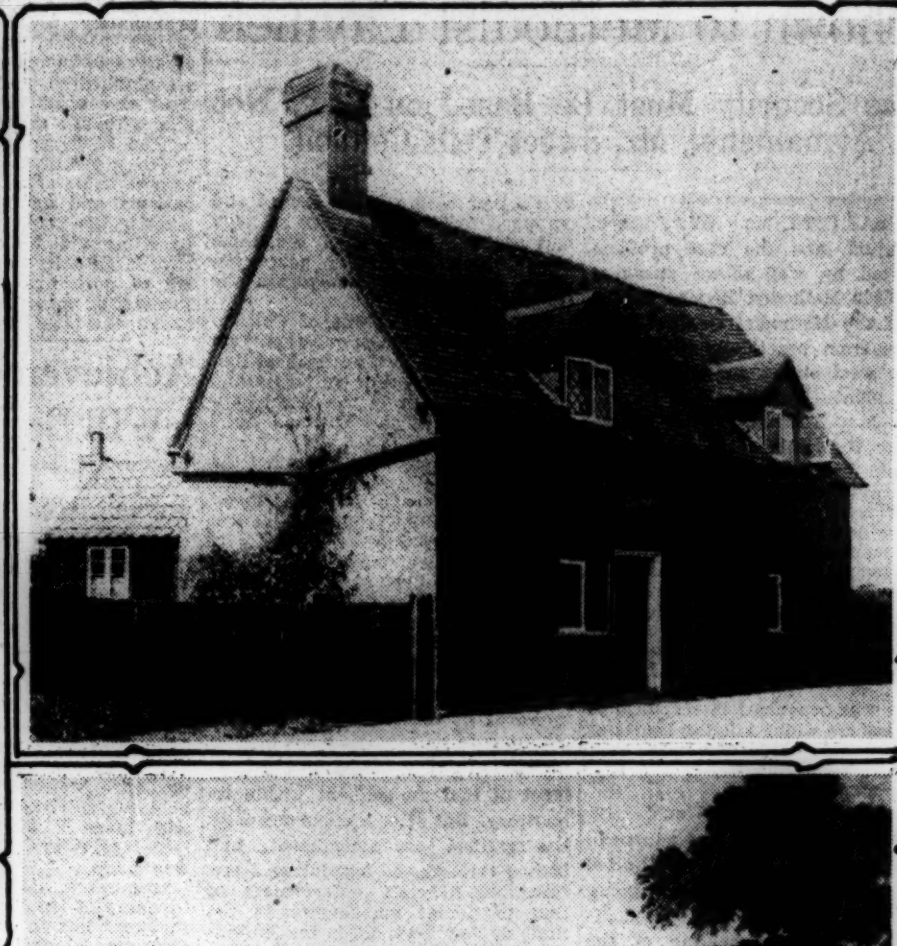
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Tercentenary Turns Thought to Scenes of "Pilgrim's Progress"



Upper Left—Quaint Cover of an Early Edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," Showing John Bunyan Dreaming the Famous Story. Upper Right—Cottage at Elstow, Where Bunyan Lived After His Marriage. Lower Left—Bunyan, From Original by T. Sadler in 1655. Lower Right—Old Bridge Over River Ouse at Bedford. In the Center is Jail Where Bunyan Wrote "Pilgrim's Progress."



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AUSTRALIA'S WAR MEMORIAL TO TEACH THE LESSON OF PEACE
All Aspects of the Glorification of Arms Is to Be Avoided—Object Will Be to Emphasize War's Sufferings and Hardships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Aust.—Australia's national war memorial will take the form of a War Memorial Museum which will be erected at Canberra, the federal capital, at a cost of about £250,000. Though it will contain a priceless collection of war relics and records of the achievements of the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War, the intention is that every aspect of the glorification of war shall be avoided, and that in collecting and classifying the articles and records in the museum, the object will be to show the hardships and sufferings of the war period.

In this way it is hoped to make the memorial a monument which will teach a lesson of world wide peace. A special committee of the Federal Parliament is at present investigating the project, and important evidence was recently given before the committee by Charles E. W. Bean, official war correspondent for Australia, and editor of "The Official History of the War."

Describing the plans of the proposed building, Mr. Bean explained that the building would be one of monumental beauty on a site on the slopes of Mount Ainslie. From this position it will be visible from every part of the federal capital city. It would resemble somewhat Napoleon's Tomb in Paris. A feature of the building would be at the Hall of Memory in which will be inscribed the name of every Australian soldier who had fallen in the war, including Australians who had fallen while serving with other allied forces. The ranks they held would not be shown. It is expected that the staff engaged upon the task of classifying the records will be occupied for three years upon this work. The British, French, Canadian, German, and Turkish Governments have so far offered access to their records for this purpose. The German Government, in particular, has been most

courteous in allowing the Australian authorities access to all its records and photographs.

On the ground floor of the building will be rooms for the display of maps, famous war messages and personal relics, and in order that these might be kept in the best possible state of preservation, the authorities have been in communication with the savants engaged in the task of preserving the relics taken from the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen in Egypt. There will also be courts containing naval displays, relics from Gallipoli, Palestine and the western front, an airplane court, and one containing a number of actual war models. At a conservative estimate, the value of the pictures which will be displayed will be about £75,000.

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to show the different types used in the war will be shown. One of these will be the large 15-inch railway gun which was formerly on view at the Central Railway station in Sydney. This was the German gun which caused most of the damage to the city of Amiens, and it was captured by the British Air Force, British Cavalry and the Australian Infantry. Most of the exhibits which will be in the museum have already been displayed alternately in Sydney and Melbourne, and it is estimated that they were visited by 800,000 persons in Melbourne. Since they have been in Sydney 1,250,000 visits have been made.

Those who have seen the exhibits agree that nothing could more strongly teach the lesson of peace.

RUMANIAN PAPERS PROTEST CENSORSHIP

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The executive committee of the General Association of the Rumanian Press, according to the papers here, publicly, "with profound indignation, protests against the increasingly oppressive censorship as well as against the intimidation, indictment and imprisonment of journalists," and declares that it will do everything in its power to restore freedom.

Syndicates of Bucharest newspapers also issue a vigorous protest, and officially appeal to the regency to require the Government to observe the Constitution.

DANISH SCHOOL UNION CELEBRATES JUBILEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Some 1200 guests assembled in the beautifully decorated big hall of the Sports House, Copenhagen, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish High School Union.

There were several speeches, the principal one being delivered by Mr. Thorvald Poulsen, member of the Folketing. He surveyed the history of the High School Union, lay stress on that feeling of gratitude which was waited from so many thousands all over the country. The musical program comprised P. A. Rosenberg's cantata, in which the author himself recited certain portions.

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New Bill to Reapportion Electoral College Also Has Been Introduced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The House Steering Committee has voted unanimously to have the Rules Committee give preferential place to the new reapportionment bill. This bill seeks to correct present inequalities of representation, and after eight years' failure by Congress to vote redistribution, to forestall a more serious deadlock if the matter is postponed to the 1930 census. In 1920, for the first time in 120 years, Congress failed to make reapportionment and no action has been taken since.

At the same time Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan, introduced a bill providing reapportionment of electors in the electoral college casting the vote for President.

Rapid increases and shifting of the population of the United States have put the present allocation of representatives between states out of date. Sponsors of reapportionment declare. The matter is said to be serious since the same cause that led to a deadlock that prevented reapportionment in 1920 are certain to be enhanced in 1930 by the new census.

Deadlock Arose in 1920
The House of Representatives started with 65 members and new allocations of members were made at each decennial census without break up to 1910, with the growth of the House, in proportion to the increased population, up to the present 435 members. In 1920, when time came for new reapportionment, a deadlock arose between those who felt that the House was already too large and those who refused to make changes in the House on the basis of its 435 size if it meant losing representatives from their states.

Population of the Nation increased 13,000,000 between 1910 and 1920 but despite this no reapportionment on the new basis has been made. Between 1920 and 1930, it is expected a new increment of 20,000,000 of population will be made. The deadlock that caused Congress to skip one decade might, unless action is taken now, continue a condition in which right to fair representation is denied to 30,000,000 people.

The McLeod bill provides for immediate reapportionment on the basis of the 1920 census, which would involve 12 House seats and affect 19 states, with the following states gaining, California 3, Ohio 2, Michigan 2, Connecticut 1, New Jersey 1, North Carolina 1, Texas and Washington 1. Missouri would lose 2 seats, and the following one each: Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Mississippi and Nebraska.

The Penn bill, as explained by Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative from New York, would also continue the House at its present membership, but would not take action until the 1930 census. It provides that unless Congress has acted for redistribution in the meantime, apportionment in 1935 be made automatically by mathematical formula, whatever the result of the census.

Present distribution of representatives means unfair apportionment by states in the electoral college. It is asserted, where the differences of votes one way or another might be sufficient to turn an election.

If the states threatened with loss of representatives either by the basis of the 1920 or 1930 census refuse to accept the result, the only outcome will be increase in size of the House, already unwieldy. Mr. Jacobstein asserts. To take care of new members the House must be enlarged to 535, he asserts, a total which he considers preposterous.

BUKHARIN DEPLORES INCREASE IN LIQUOR

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—Addressing the congress of Communist youth, N. Bukharin, editor of Pravda, deplored the increased use of alcohol which, he said, confronts the country, as a great social danger. Some cities, such as Leningrad had, he said, more drunkards now than before the war. The increase in crime, Mr. Bukharin attributed to liquor. He declared that the sectarians greatly increased their numbers, attracting the more serious youth by their campaign against drink and crime and their progressive attitude toward women. "We thought the Organization of Communist Youth the only organization of youth in our country," he said in conclusion, "but we found that the sectarians united in their ranks as many youths as the Communist organization itself."

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Store Executives Consider Service
Mutual Help, Is Theme at Ninth Annual Session of Controllers' Congress

"You will have a lot more sympathy for your fellow executives when you visualize clearly how you can help them in their work and how they can help you," says J. B. Guernsey, one of the directors of the Controllers' Congress, the ninth annual convention of which is being held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, from May 14 to 17. The program for the different sessions is designed to carry out that thought.

The features of the convention are the presentation and discussion of a revised and amplified expense manual and the study of a mark-down manual, the purpose of which is hoped to bring about a reduction of "mark-downs."

Among the speakers on the first day's program is G. Phillips of London, Eng., who is making a tour of the United States for the study of retail distribution for the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom.

The Controllers' Congress is an organization of store executives whose main purpose is mutual service. There are approximately 1000 delegates in attendance, coming from all sections of the United States.

INDUSTRIAL COURSES PROVING POPULARITY

Demand for industrial education are rapidly increasing. Walter B. Russell, director of the Franklin Union in Boston, declares in his twentieth annual report to the Franklin Foundation. The union has enrolled more than 30,000 in its classes since its opening in 1908, and plans to increase its enrollment to 1875 pupils, including 17 women, last year.

It is becoming an increasing practice among employers to reimburse students a portion of the fee paid when they satisfactorily complete the course or to count class time toward the term of apprenticeship. Several utility and manufacturing companies have a score of more employees enrolled as students. The director reports a need of additional funds and building space.

LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD RESIGNS LONG SERVICE

William Coolidge Lane, for 30 years librarian of the Harvard College library and in that period instrumental in making it one of the largest and finest libraries in the world, has resigned.

Mr. Lane went to the college library from his graduation from Harvard in 1881. Six years later he was made assistant librarian, and in 1893 he became librarian at the Boston Athenaeum. He was called back to Harvard as librarian in 1898. He is also librarian of the Dante Society, and has been active in several college organizations.

FUNDS GROW FOR FORUM
Approximately 20 per cent of the financial support necessary for the coming year's program of the Ford Hall Forum in Boston has been contributed since the severance of the Forum from the Boston Baptist Social Union before the formation of any request for funds George W. Coleman, founder of the Forum, has reported.

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Fallacy of War's Inevitability Shown to Methodist Laymen

Peace Security Must Be Based on Law, Not Armaments, Mr. Sweet Tells Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—World peace, prohibition, and the race problem presented by well-known speakers drew 5000 Methodist laymen to the seat of the Methodist General Conference from practically all of the middle west states, for a week-end of the Methodist Council.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, for many years an earnest advocate of world peace, reviewed the three directions from which she has observed peace approaching, answering in a general way to the three departments of the United States Government, the judicial, legislative, and executive. She said in part: "Since the World War the two great institutions founded by the governments themselves most responsible for world peace are the League of Nations and the World Court. The former was organized in response to that remorse which fills the hearts of men after every great war when they lift their trembling hands and say, 'Never again!'"

Meeting Place for World
"Fifty-seven nations now adhere to the League and whether the United States ever joins or not, it is a going concern of great force in world affairs. To visit a meeting of the Assembly in Geneva in September is to feel thankful that there is one small spot on the earth's surface on which men gather to consider those affairs which belong to them as a whole irrespective of racial or national affiliations."

The appreciation of Methodist men of the unselfish contribution of Miss Addams' service to the underprivileged of Chicago was indicated in the gift of a huge floral basket presented by Bishop Adna W. Leonard of Buffalo.

Defense Policy Defined
William E. Sweet, formerly Governor of Colorado, speaking on "The Struggle for Peace," attacked the theory that war is inevitable. "Nothing is inevitable which is subject to the choice of mankind," said Mr. Sweet. "When people believe that war is inevitable their thought becomes filled with suspicion and distrust. The will for peace about which we hear so much becomes an utter impossibility because all the time the people have a mental reservation concerning the necessity for war. War is man made. That war is inevitable is a fallacy which should have no place in the philosophy of peace held by Christian men."

State Wards Raise Much of Own Food
Persons under care in 15 state institutions of Massachusetts took part in the production of nearly 20,000,000 pounds of food for their own tables during last year, and at the same time enjoyed the benefits of outdoor employment. It is stated by Dr. George M. Kline, Commissioner of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

The institutions' farms, he said, are playing an important part in providing fresh food for the 23,000 inmates and employees, with their production closely adjusted to the needs of a varied and balanced menu. Of the total farm output, milk con-

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Palais Royal—Rugs—Second Floor

Amateurs Win Orchid Honors in New York Show

Gold Medal for Finest Display Awarded to Pennsylvania Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The third national orchid exhibition has just closed here after a three-day display which attracted thousands of visitors and won distinction for many amateur orchid growers who carried off the honors in most of the 128 competitive events of the exhibit. The exhibition was held under the auspices of the American Orchid Society and was made possible largely through the efforts of its president, Albert C. Burrage, of Boston. Mr. Burrage won first steadily throughout the judging. He was said to own the finest collection of orchids in this country and perhaps in the world.

Awards made on the final day of the exhibit included a gold medal for the best group of cymbidium species and hybrids in flower, arranged for effect, 100 square feet, which went to F. E. Dixon of Elkins Park, Pa. Duke Farms won an exhibition gold medal for a group of odontodias in flower; Arthur Miles, a silver medal for superior culture of cymbidium; William Kleinheinz, a silver medal for superior culture of adiantums; Oliver Lyons, silver cup for cultural skill displayed by exhibit.

F. R. Pierson won the A. C. Burrage silver cup for an exceptional group of ferns; Col. H. H. Rogers won the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice silver cup for orchid group; W. R. Coe, the American Orchid Society's large silver medal for vanda coerulea; the New York Botanical Garden the exhibition silver medal for collection of foliage plants; Thomas Rowland a large silver medal for arrangement of cypripedium of tree stump; Samuel Untermyer, the Joseph E. Widener silver cup for group orchids and foliage plants; the Missouri Botanical Garden the White-Roid silver cup for collection of Nepenthes; George Butterworth the exhibition silver medal for arrangement of orchid group; C. M. Woolley the Massachusetts Horticultural Society silver medal for collection of

Achievement Aid Will Be Extended
Formal Organization Formed in Boston to Meet Call for Additional Groups
Steps to provide for the immediate expansion in Boston of the Junior Achievement, made necessary by the increasing demand for more community groups of the movement which helps to develop the resourcefulness of boys and girls and promote their chance for economic independence, were taken at a luncheon held at the Exchange Club, when, with Louis K. Liggett, a Boston director, presiding, formal organization was made.

Horace A. Moses, one of the founders of the movement, told how the work has so spread that in New England alone more than 1100 groups are busy, becoming manufacturers and merchants, learning at first hand the basics of industry from plans and raw material to profitable receipts for wares. "is to teach our boys and girls the art of honest manufacturing for a just profit, thereby inclining the adolescent mind to ambition and activity wisely directed to real achievement; to teach them the dignity of work, and the facts of money, and to diminish that portion of juvenile delinquency arising from the mischief into which idle hands fall."

"The American boys and girls are our only real assets as a future, and those who intend to do their part in conserving our Nation are giving hearty support and encouragement of the tangible sort to Junior Achievement."

CHICAGO HAS ARTS GUIDE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—For citizens and visitors who wish to know the city's outstanding works of art, the municipal Art League has compiled a "Guide to Chicago Beautiful."

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Race Cost \$60,000, Lowden Testifies

National Headquarters Has Collected \$64,700, He Tells Senators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The national headquarters of the Frank O. Lowden-for-President campaign has collected \$64,700 and expended approximately \$60,000, the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures was informed by the former Governor of Illinois, appearing in person before it.

Of the receipts Mr. Lowden said he contributed between \$12,000 and \$15,000. His own books, he declared, showed he gave \$12,000, but Clarence F. Buck, national campaign director informed him he had given \$15,000. Two friends, Robert D. Clark, Los Angeles, and Omar N. Custer, Illinois, according to Mr. Lowden, "put up most of the rest."

Mr. Lowden stated he was unable to inform the committee what sums were expended by the various state organizations in their local contests. He referred the committee to Mr. Buck for this information. He explained also he had instructed his friends not to enter him in states where there was not sufficient sentiment in his behalf to organize a voluntary committee.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jean's Music Lessons

A Moment Musical

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

GRANDMOTHER, Uncle Ned and Jean were keeping house alone for a week. "Will you go to a musical with me this evening?" Uncle Ned asked as they came in from dinner.

"Oh, good!" Jean cried. Then she looked at the clock and her face grew serious. "But it's almost half past 7 and I promised Mother I would go to bed at 8 o'clock."

"I'll get you back from the musical in half an hour," Uncle Ned told her with one of his quick smiles.

But Jean still looked doubtful. "When Aunt May took me to the musical we were all the afternoon," she said. "But that was a big afternoon musical and this is a little musical. It is really about the smallest one you could go to, as the name tells us, for this is called a Moment Musical."

Jean looked puzzled. "How can there be a Moment Musical?" she asked. "When I went with Aunt May, the orchestra played, and after that a lady sang a song, there were beautiful dancers and then a violin played and then a man sang. It takes all that to make a musical."

Grandmother's Cameo

"That was a grand affair," Uncle Ned agreed. Then he looked thoughtfully around the room. When his eyes rested upon Grandmother he smiled. "Your cameo brooch is like the Moment Musical, Grandmother," he said. "I wish you would let Jean look at it closely."

Grandmother took the brooch from her collar. "It is very delicately carved," she said, as she put it into Jean's hand. "See, dear, a tree, a house and a path all on one dainty bit of shell."

Jean turned the brooch in her fingers wonderingly. "A tree, a house and a path," she repeated, "and I am holding them all in one hand."

Uncle Ned looked over her shoulder. "A perfect scene in miniature," he said. "See, the tree shades the house just as a real tree should, the path goes by the door just as a real

path should—a perfect scene in miniature."

"And the gold band around the shell finishes it all just like a picture frame!" Jean exclaimed.

Grandmother nodded. "The jeweler knew just how to mount it so that it would quite satisfy everyone who looked at it."

"Yes," Uncle Ned said. "See how every little line is perfectly done. Such workmanship has made the bit of shell a real little gem. That is the way with the little Moment Musical. It is a big idea done in such perfect little lines that it is a musical gem. I think all the wonder and satisfaction of many a masterpiece 50 times as long are found in this Moment Musical." Uncle Ned opened the magic box.

"A Moment Musical," Jean repeated. "It will have to be very wonderful to be like the afternoon musical."

Then with a tiny introduction the musical opened. Jean listened almost as wonderingly as she had looked at the cameo. When it finished she drew a quick breath. "Oh, Uncle Ned, it is a tiny little musical. I heard the orchestra, and I heard the dancers going with the little steps, and I was sure in one place something sang out almost like a tiny little song without any words."

Uncle Ned nodded. "Yes, I heard one instrument in a little melody that sang out like a lady's voice against the orchestra accompaniment."

"Almost at the close I heard a deep-voiced instrument that made me think of a man's song," Grandmother added.

"Let's go to the Musical again—a Moment-Musical, how darling!" Jean exclaimed.

Uncle Ned smiled. "Isn't it a happy name?"

Then the introduction set them all listening again. When the one instrument voice sang out above the others in a little tune of its own, they all smiled. When the deep-voiced instrument had its special



"Let's Try to Make the Room Look Nice," He Said.

A Springtime Surprise

There are some town houses which are pretty, really quite as pretty as many country ones, with dear little white curtains, windows, and sunny porches, and deep, glowing fireplaces; but this town house was not at all beautiful, with big, heavy windows through which very little sunshine entered, small fireplaces, and no porch at all.

The Music-Jeweler

"A music-jeweler!" Uncle Ned exclaimed. "That is just the name for Franz Schubert. I believe he has made more music gems than any other composer."

"Schubert!" Jean cried. "Why I know him. We had him at school with a cradle song—Franz Schubert, the German musician! He is the world's greatest song writer, Miss Carol thinks."

"Yes," Uncle Ned answered. "Schubert has given many songs both big and little and much instrumental music of the kind that everybody likes, but many think that of all his music the little set of six Moment Musicals is his greatest achievement, and of them all this is the rarest gem. You see," he continued, "the little set was written for the piano but this one, number three, has been made over for almost all solo instruments and this time it was arranged for a big orchestra."

Jean was looking at the cameo. "A big orchestra and a big idea in a tiny musical like that, is like the big tree and the house and the path being put on one little shell," she said. "But they make a perfect miniature scene," Uncle Ned reminded. Then Jean had an idea. "I have been to a perfect miniature musical," she laughed.

"And back just in time," Grandmother added, for the clock was that very minute striking 8.

Jean was looking at the cameo. "A big orchestra and a big idea in a tiny musical like that, is like the big tree and the house and the path being put on one little shell," she said. "But they make a perfect miniature scene," Uncle Ned reminded. Then Jean had an idea. "I have been to a perfect miniature musical," she laughed.

"And back just in time," Grandmother added, for the clock was that very minute striking 8.

The Tiny, Smiling Lady

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among the tiny trinkets That come from far Japan, Is a tiny, tiny lady With a tiny, tiny fan.

She is cut from glistering ivory, Rubbed soft with gentle hand, She never tires of smiling, For she thinks of cherry land.

Her heart is in the sunshine, And her eyes see flowers fair, That's why she's always smiling, For she's really—over there!

MARGARET BURLINGAME.

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Bird Notes

MYTIME is birdtime. Get out the bird glasses or sharpen your vision, for now is the time of all others for bird observation.

Our own summer residents are arriving every day, full of nest-building plans, and many birds bound for the far north are passing through. The flutter of a million wings, the chirp and trill of countless musical voices, may be seen and heard in the glad spring air.

Crow, bluebird, robin and song sparrow, those harbingers of early spring, have been with us for some time. With the breaking-up of ice in river and pond came wild geese and ducks. The red-winged blackbird's bright epaulets were seen in wet meadowland weeks ago. In late April the belted kingfisher began his watchful waiting at the edge of pond or stream for the unwary fish.

Now we welcome new birds every day. In early May one may sometimes catch a glimpse of the beautiful rose-breasted grosbeak. A sudden dash of song, jubilant and rich, announces the coming of the tiny house wren, active, bustling and aggressive. After nightfall that bird of mystery, the whippoorwill, gives forth a mournful, persistent call. The nighthawk circles about after insects on the wing.

"Phoebe! Phoebe! Phoebe!" quietly, with an air of detachment, comes the oft-repeated word—plain little Phoebe bird; telling her name to any who care to listen.

Sometimes mistaken for the Phoebe bird is the plaintive "Pee-wee! Pee-ah-wee!" of the wood pewee, smaller than the Phoebe, more retiring of disposition.

Red-eyed vireos begin their monotonous questioning of, "Where are you?" Have swallows are plastering their nests 'neath sheltering eaves; barn swallows skim and dart in graceful flight. The harsh call of the sleek gray catbird sounds from a tree, followed, perhaps, by a musical song from this "mocking-bird of the north."

Bobolinks and kingbirds are back again, little chipping sparrow's bright chestnut cap moves about in the driveway while the Peabody bird, or white-throated sparrow, advises the farmer to "Sow—wheat—Peabody, Peabody!"

Watch now for the tropical jewel among our birds, the fairylike ruby-throated hummingbird.

The warbler family's endless variations of bright colors attract the

eye; notable among these are the Blackburnian warbler, in striking plumage of black and orange, and the beautiful redbstart, to which has been given the poetic name of "the little torch-bearer."

Never to be forgotten is the day when one spies the scarlet tanager, all bright red excepting tail and wings of black.

Come out into the open and make the acquaintance of our feathered friends this spring. Maytime is birdtime.

Painting Time

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When Spring brings days so warm and clear

We know we'll have some fun. For Dad begins to look around To see what must be done.

He buys a can of yellow paint. And cans of brown and gold. He says, "The walls need touching up. The chairs are looking old."

"The table needs a coat of paint. The floors are dingy too. Planters need a trim of white. I see there's lots to do."

"And Mother's room needs freshening. Our ings are badly worn!"

But Mother says if things were new Then Dad would feel forlorn.

He swings a brush all wet with paint. And colors this and that. And Mother says perhaps some day He'll even paint the cat!

But when the house is fresh and clean With colors bright and new. We all agree it's wonderful. What Dad and paint can do!

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

How to Play "Advertisements"

A novel and interesting party game for children is that of "advertisements." Cut out from newspapers or magazines pictures (without letterpress) of well-known advertisements. Number each illustration and pin them on the wall. Give each child paper and pencil, with instructions to guess what each article represents. Samples of some of the advertisements would make suitable prizes.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade



Prepared by a special process retaining the pleasantly bitter, refreshing properties of the Seville Orange. From Boston, U. S. A., a correspondent writes: "My friends all fall for your Olde English Marmalade." Says a Colonial: "With Chivers' Olde English Marmalade on the table an added interest is given to the breakfast." An English housewife sums up in the words: "At last I have found a perfect Marmalade."

Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.

Interest-Compelling and Clever First Music Lessons



Hundreds of Teachers and Mothers everywhere are welcoming and using this book of tuneful, practical first lessons for young children. Each lesson, presented in a unique manner, is readily understood, and corrects the Ear, Hand and Eye. Cover in color and 60 charming pictures. Includes the two-colored Dittson Keyboard Chart 5 1/2 x 29 1/2 inches. "Try your music store first." If it cannot supply you, write us.

Oliver Ditson Company BOSTON, MASS.

Next to mothers' guidance right reading is most important

... in the development of the child's character and mind ...

CHILDREN'S impressions and beliefs come from daily contacts—the things they hear and see and read about. And of all these what reads to them and what they read themselves is probably of the greatest importance.

Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller says in her book, "Right Reading for Children,"

"My earnest wish today is to get down beneath this superficial view of the subject and place the whole matter of reading before you in its true light, as the very basis of your child's thought, of his views of life, of the moral and ethical standards he is form-

ing, the spirit that is awakening and quickening in him, the character that is unfolding."

My BOOKHOUSE was created by Mrs. Miller. She and her staff studied the children's literature of the world for several years. Now the nine volumes of The Book House Group are considered the best literature available for children of all ages.

Among the five indexes is The Ethical Index which is considered invaluable in teaching children in matters of courage,

honesty, truthfulness and poise.

If Mrs. Miller could explain to you all the principles back of the creating and editing of The Book House Group you would have the volumes at once. Obviously she cannot see every one so the next best thing is done. "Right Reading for Children" which was written by Mrs. Miller explains her entire plan of reading for growing children of the impressionable ages. Write for it now. You will be amazed at the information it holds for you.

An Opportunity to Earn a Substantial Income in Educational Work

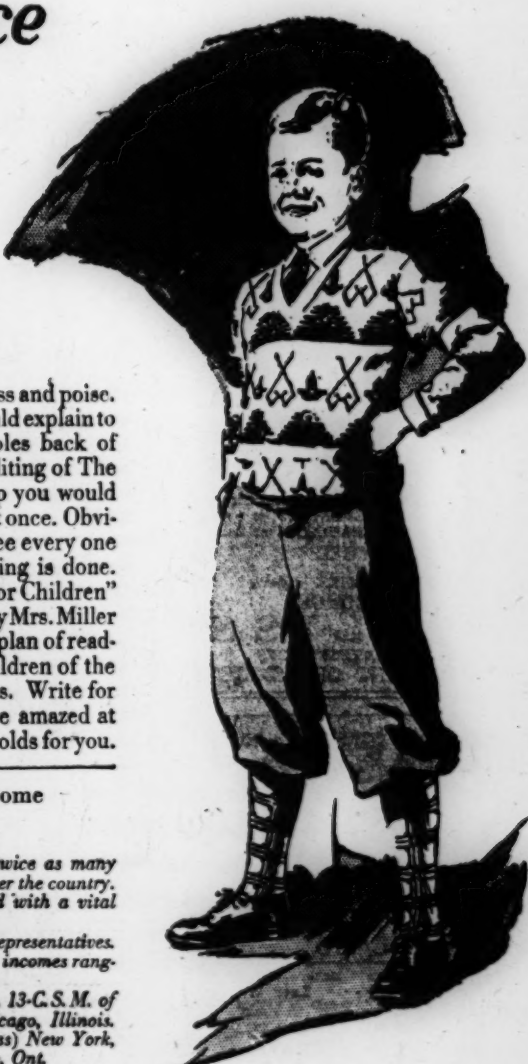
The popularity of My Bookhouse has become so great that twice as many representatives are needed to carry on Mrs. Miller's work all over the country. We need women with some educational background coupled with a vital interest in the problem of character development in children.

The importance of this work requires the full time of all representatives. Women assisting Mrs. Miller in this work are earning splendid incomes ranging from \$2,500 to \$6,000 per year.

If you are interested, please write us at once. Address Dept. 13-C.S.M. of any office. General Office: 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Branch Offices: (See local telephone directory for street address) New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Toronto, Ont.

The BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN

"The Child Who Reads is the Child Who Leads"



The Mail Bag

The editor is sure that you will all enjoy Jane's little verse, and if you love flowers and gardens you will join with her.

PLANTING A GARDEN

Your rake, shovel, and wheelbarrow bring. Let's plant a garden, this bright morning in Spring. Dig little trenches, pull out the weeds. Pour some water, then drop in your seeds. Shine merry sunlight, fall gentle rain. Tend to my garden till I come again.

Jane Adams (Aged 9).

Bristol, England

I love to read the Young Folks Page, and the Children's Page, also Snobs and Waddles, the Sundial, the Sunset Stories and the Mail Bag.

I live about seven miles from Bristol, but now I am staying in France at a place called Grasse, which is 1000 feet above sea level and 12 miles from Cannes.

Grasse is a great scenic-making town; it has about 30 factories. It is said to be the third richest town in France.

I have a pony called Ladybird and a dog called Chum.

I have heard and seen a hoopoe. He is about the size of a jay, but is a lovely red-brown with white bars on his wings and a crest on his head. The other day we went for a picnic and we saw a cuckoo fly across the valley.

I have been to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old.

I am 11 years old, and I should love it if some girl, of about my age, from any country, would write to me. With much love to all the Mail Bag and Snobs.

P. S.—I do hope this letter is not too long to be printed, but there seems to be such a lot to tell you. [No, not the least bit too long, Anne—Ed.]

Florence, Massachusetts

I am very grateful for the Monitor and enjoy reading the Children's Page, and the Sunset Stories and the Mail Bag.

I shall be 10 years old next June, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

This town is part of Northampton, Mass., where the President Coolidge's home is and Smith College.

I am glad to see the robins come again. There is one little mamma robin that builds her nest in the same place each year near my home. I can always watch the baby birdies as they are learning to fly.

I shall be glad to hear from anyone my age from anywhere.

E. Louise B.

Toronto, Canada

I should like a little boy or girl in China or Japan to write to me. In my rest time I chalk Milly-Molly-Mandy pictures. I love them so!

One day Mummy gave me a treat. She gave me a carpet sweeper, and it

CAMPUS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA GIRLS

Land and water sports. Canoeing, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring optional. Booklet.

Mrs. Maude Beale Turner 1215 Woodward Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

Kokahna advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

T-LEDGE CAMP

for girls 11-18 years

ORK'S ISLAND, MAINE

An ideal camp on the coast shore. Here your girl will enjoy a summer that is different, with clean lakes and safe swimming, the supervision of a Red Cross Life Saving Examiner. And she will enjoy the gay water carnival, one of our most special events. She may have tutoring in any secondary school subject.

Tennis, Horseback Riding, Nature Study, Arts and Crafts, Dancing. Write for Booklet, T-LEDGE CAMP, ORK'S ISLAND, ME.

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Land and water sports. Canoeing, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring optional. Booklet.

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Art News and Comment

THE HONOLULU ACADEMY OF ARTS

Spring Salon and Whitney Club

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK'S spring salon, now one of the leading fixtures of the late art season in this city, is again at the Anderson Galleries, covering the better part of two floors with its 400-odd numbers. In the upper chambers a delicate water color by Jules Pascin provides an item to linger over. In one of the lower galleries are gathered in Salon Carré style the outstanding works of the show, a stimulating outlay of paintings done for the most part in the bold, bright way of the modern school. After the rather innocuous display of the upper rooms, this special congeries of art makes a distinct and lively impression, more vivid perhaps because of the salon's policy of sorting out the better works for special display and emphasis.

The spring salon, like the annual independent show, gives the lesser known artists a chance for stepping out before a critical audience; and so, all such things considered, even the upstairs galleries are not to be passed lightly by, for the work shown is far ahead of the free-for-all collections that crowd the Waldorf-Astoria cubicles at the independent exhibition. As such, the exhibition should be encouraging to all concerned with the salon.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi
The only really notable canvas hung outside the special room already mentioned is a self-portrait by Yasuo Kuniyoshi, who, when at his best, is an artist of very considerable stature. His smartly laid on blacks and browns, tempered by soft passages of earth green or pale blue, invariably lead to decorative results of real importance, although Mr. Kuniyoshi's special matter, in its rather impish disregard of convention, may not always be considered up to his treatment.

Such painters as Joseph Stella, Jules Pascin, Max Weber, Julius Delbos, Arnold Friedman, Wood Gaylor, Stefan Hirsch and Elizabeth Driggs are at the Whitney Club, and there are a number of others well worth considering. Mr. Pascin's delicately toned, imaginatively treated version of "L'Enfant Prodigue" is memorable as a work of high on canvas. He has evolved a tonal treatment, whether it be in oils or water colors, that is signally fresh and interesting. Max Weber sends an interior handled much in the later Matisse mood, and very like it, in water treatment; it is well carried through, however, even if in a manner more or less derivative.

Arnold Friedman
Mr. Friedman's landscape is set down in tender greens and simple spacings that give the canvas a large carrying power, and Mr. Gaylor's little "primitive" of a Green-wich Village gathering has an undeniable interest and charm, although the individual forms might be realized to better advantage and might also be brought into a finer ensemble. Riki Hallgarten sends an animated street scene with gnomish figures crowded into its narrow lane that is of interest. John D. MacGillivray's "Nova Scotia Landscape," Lillian Prentiss's sharply angled "Tulips," Jane Rogers's "East Window," Polly Ehrlich's "Magic," and Emil Ganso's picture painting in the Pascin manner are some of the other commendable works to be noticed.

Whitney Studio Club
The Whitney Studio Club, growing ever sturdier and more self-contained with the years, is now in its thirtieth annual exhibition of paintings by members. A general survey of the rooms yields an impression of good painting and wide invention as

to treatment and subject matter. As for outstanding things, even as in the salon, that is quite another matter. Many are painting these days, but few manage really to paint, when it comes down to the acid test. Guy Pene du Bois is at once a peg to pin faith to with his stocky, pungent little bit of satire, "Pete," as is Harry Hering, also a sturdy manipulator of planes and angles, in his vigorous interpretation of "Lobsterman's Row."

Lue Osborne's imaginatively handled "Evening Landscape," a dramatic mélange of quaintly shaped cottages all batted together with recurring accents of dark brown gables under a dark brown sky, Joseph Pollet's well-nourished, richly toned "Sunday Visitors," Angele Watson's "Little Italian Girl" rendered with a fine simplicity and bold effect of silhouette, George T. Hartman's striking "Paris Rooftops," Edward Hopper's "Eleven A. M.," Preston Dickinson's "Still Life," Henri Burkhardt's Cézannish "Bathers of the Village," Jo Jo Cantine's "Tulips," Elsie Driggs' "Cabbage," and Thelma Cudlip Grosvenor's "Victorian Piece" are all of moment.

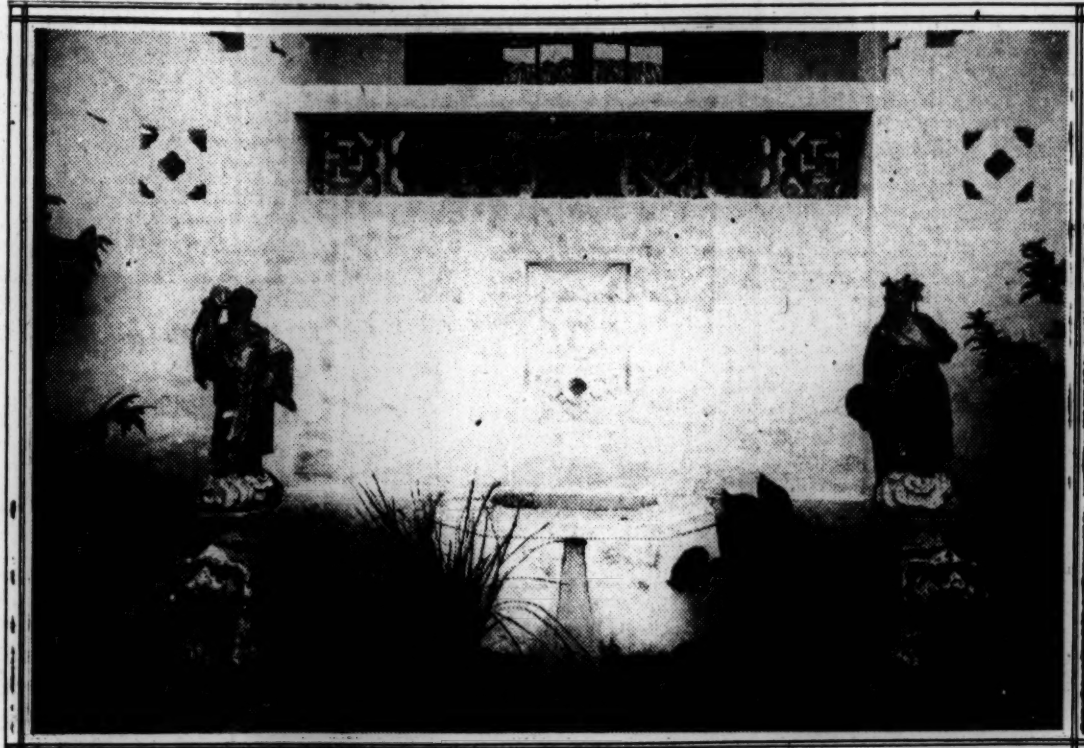
Emile Ganso's figure piece seems about the best thing he has shown in the local galleries, and he has kept the brushwork running strong and clear throughout without losing hold of the essentials of form and color.

A Metal Frame
Other people of note in this exhibition are Vaughn Flannery, William Glackens, Anne Goldthwaite, Ernest Fiene, Helen Dryden, Alexander Brook, Blendon Campbell, Stuart Davis (contributing the first of the modernistic metal frames to be seen this season), Andrew Dasburg, Eugene Speicher, Frank London, Reginald Marsh, Jerome Myers, Samuel Halpert, Max Kuehn, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Henry McFee, Anne Merriman Peck, Waldo Pierce, Elizabeth Price, Katherine Schmidt, John Sloan, Niles Spencer, Allen Tucker, Mahonri Young, Jules Pascin, Claggett Wilson, Thomas Benton and Herman Trunk.

A goodly gathering indeed, with plentiful credits above Forty-second Street as well as in the Village. The Whitney Studio Club Traveling Show is at the moment on tour in the new galleries of the Art Students League in West Fifty-seventh Street. A well-selected group makes this exhibition notable, such men as Eugene Speicher, Rockwell Kent, Henry Schnakenberg, Boardman Robinson, Harley Perkins, and Carl Cutler (the last two painters from Boston) being included. This exhibition first opened at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, and has been already seen in San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, and Cambridge, Mass.

Modernistic Show Windows
One of the most stimulating showings of modernistic art this year is to be seen in the Fifth Avenue windows of Saks & Co. Step by step, this enterprising firm has brought the modern note into its plan of merchandising, and the climax comes in its newest window treatment, where the backgrounds, made into planes and planes, are of various materials bound together with metal trimmings of a costly nature, are as truly works of art as anything shown in any of the galleries. While Saks & Co. has treated New York City to a long succession of window displays in the new manner, the present investiture transcends anything of the sort yet attempted in New York.

The department stores here, as in Paris, are taking up the modernistic cult with a ready will, with Macy & Co. opening a pretentious exhibit of art in industry next week on an international basis, completely equipped with rooms from the leading countries of Europe, and including a wide range of rugs, furniture, fabrics, glassware, ceramics, silverware, wrought iron, etc. The Lord & Taylor exhibition of modern art helped to promote interest in the modernist forms among the general public, and Wanamaker's "Ventures" department, under the leadership of Paul Chalfin, reports steady buying of modern furnishings. "Ventures" are to next week a new installation of decorative objects recently brought over from the Paris ateliers.



Photographs by Bert S. Corvill. Above—The Fountain in the Chinese Court and a View Through One of the Corridors. At Right—The Main Building.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honolulu, H. T.

THAT our children of many nationalities and races, born far from the centers of art, may receive an intimation of their own cultural legacy and wake to the ideals embodied in the arts of their neighbors; that they may grasp that composite heritage accumulating for the new generations of Hawaii.

Such is the motif of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, open to the citizens of Hawaii regardless of race or creed, the gift of Mrs. C. M. Cooke.

Bordered with native flowers and trees, the low building, occupying an entire city block, is unique in its garden setting, combining as it does the flowing lines of the Hawaiian grass with hints of the Oriental in its upturned roof corners, gray tiles and the gridded windows of China.

Surrounded by the exhibition rooms are three main courts, those of the Orient and the Occident being cooled by fountains. About the Oriental court branch the rooms devoted to the arts and crafts of China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. Around the Spanish court revolve the exhibits typifying the Occident, English, French, Spanish, Flemish and early arts.

The central court is an open-air, grass-covered auditorium where recitals and pageants are given. When the building was completed, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, the donor, gave her collection of Oriental art books and pictures. The C. J. Hedemann family presented their collection of Asiatic arms and weapons. Another patron gave prints and pictures for use in the school work which is conducted by the academy.

The special exhibit rooms at the right and left of the entrance contain examples of Hawaiian and Pacific island art. Other rooms house Near Eastern art and exhibitions of local artists and sculptors. There is an etching room where exhibitions from the collection of American etchers, presented by C. Montague Cooke, are given with frequent change. An art library is another feature.

Aside from permanent and changing exhibits it is the policy of the academy trustees to give special prominence to the various national holidays and seasonal displays. Hawaiian Day and the Japanese Boy Day have been featured, as has the Chinese Moon Festival of September, Chrysanthemum Day in October, Arbor Day and Robert Louis Stevenson's birthday in November.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

SPONSORED by several art and civic organizations, including the Art Alliance, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Penn Athletic Club, and the Curtis Institute of Music, an exhibition of sculpture in the open air opened May 9 in Rittenhouse Square and the Art Alliance Gardens.

Every effort has been made to give the exhibits congenial settings, thus providing opportunity to show garden and decorative sculpture in an outdoor environment. In addition the lectures and the gardens during the daylight hours on Wednesdays and Fridays until the close of the show June 4.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

Several prizes were offered this year, and undoubtedly attracted some of the larger and more important pieces, such as "Diana" and "Aetion" by Paul Manship, installed at either side of the Art Alliance portal, and admirably in scale with the building itself. These two groups were awarded the first prize of \$500 which carries with it a possible purchase of the winning compositions.

Another large figure of decorative flavor and interest is that of a girl with cymbals by Alexander Stirling Calder, taken from the original model for the Dewey Fountain.

The second prize of \$300 went to Albert Laessle of this city for "Penitents," a humorous treatment of two birds, purchased some years ago for erection outside the Bird House in the Zoological Gardens. Third prize of \$200 was awarded to Bessie Potter Vonnoh for her fountain figure, "The Springtime of Life."

Two gold medals were also given. That of the Garden Club of America went to Harriet Whitney Frishmuth for "Playdays," and that of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to Mary E. Moore for "Shell Bird-Bath." The garden pieces are, in the main, academic and conservative in craftsmanship, but there are enough entries of modernist flavor to pique the interest of those watching the more radical trend in contemporary art.

D. G.

Art in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

IN THE San Francisco Art Association's fifth annual exhibition catalogue are missed many important Pacific coast names: The giants of the San Francisco art world really are too busy with his commissions to consider work for another "annual."

The prizes were logical to the jury and controversial to the layman. The exception is the Anne Bremer prize, which went to C. Stafford Duncan, an unbewildered young painter, for his canvas, "The Lily," a truly organized interior of a studio, with the model posed among lacquer, by the most satisfying portrait of the annual was "Marcelina," by Ina C. Perham, but the jury passed it by.

The second Anne Bremer prize was divided between Ralph Cheese for his "Negro Madonna" and Matthew Barnes for his sheer abstraction called "March Moon." The San Francisco Art Association painting medal of the first award went to Gust Wikson for "Iris at Sunset"; sculpture medal, to Jacques Schrier for his wood carving, "The Stream," and graphic arts medal, to August Gay.

Roi Partridge, head of the art department of Mills College and well-known American etcher, was awarded the Los Angeles Gold Medal of the Chamber of Commerce for his group of four etchings of the high Sierra mountains, shown in the Ninth Annual Print Makers International Exhibit. His prints are the work of an impeccable draftsman and designer. They interpret the noble masses of great mountains and the pure, cold curves of drifted snow and glacier.

The Modern Gallery Group who

have given up their little gallery

in the Latin Quarter show the works

of 24 members at the East West Gal-

lery of Fine Arts, in the downtown

club district, during the last two

weeks of May. Painting, sculpture

and graphic arts of the thrillingly

young enthusiasts will expose the

capabilities of this group who ac-

knowledge no background in tradi-

tion nor sanction from older progres-

sives.

The Paul Elder Gallery and the

Oakland Art Gallery gave the first

showings of the "free work in water

color painting" produced under the

direction of Mme. Galka E. Scheyer,

by the pupils of a Berkeley private

school. So radically new are her

teaching methods and the results

that the jury of invitation to select

representative work by American

children, have considered them out-

standing examples, to send to the

International Art Congress in Prague,

this summer. On their return they

will be shown at the Art Center gal-

leries in New York and on circuit

under the Association of Mus-

ium Directors. The salient point in

Mme. Scheyer's teaching is her be-

lief in imaginative subject matter

"From the inside out, rather than

from the outside into feeble repre-

sentation."

He was at times an impressionist,

a luminist and a pointillist. He took

to expressionism in 1919, when ex-

pressionism was gaining ground

with Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van

Gogh. In 1911 he painted in a way

which is all but modern, as may be

seen in his portrait of Professor

Schröter. Yet he made realistic draw-

ings as late as 1924. He usually

allowed his subject to determine

what style should have preference.

Toorop reflects his time so truth-

fully that the evolution of art dur-

ing the last 50 years can be traced in

his work. The diversity of style seen

in these two exhibitions is so pro-

nounced that unless one knew one

might think that at least five or more

artists were represented.

Two pointillated evening land-

scapes in dark violet hues, to which

the pale yellow of the skies lends a

mystic charm, bear witness to Toorop's

mastery in handling a mode of

painting which so often seems man-

nerism. The admiration for Belgian

and French painters which he evinced

in his Belgian period, when he joined

the "Vingt," has left traces in his

work of the eighties, which is repre-

sented here by "The Smithy-boy," and

other canvases.

In "The Venus of the Sea" there

are the first indications of the sym-

bolic trend which afterward be-

came so pronounced. By that time

he had parted from the Hague school

and had founded, with others of the

young generation, the Hague Art Cir-

cle. Numerous symbolic works, espe-

cially drawings, were produced. "The

Pilgrim" and "The Three Brides,"

which is in the Kröller collection,

are among the best known.

The social question, the calamities

of war inspired him to execute draw-

ings of great dramatic power. Forms,

to him, are rich in meaning; they are

the symbols of ideas by which every-

thing can be expressed. His graceful

female figures represent "Hope,"

"Longing," "Inspiration."

Admirable are the penetrating

portraits of Dr. Arien and Prof. Max

Huber; those of Dr. Nieuwenhuis and

Dr. Alph Diepenbroek, the composer.

At Kleykamp's there is a portrait of

the actor Willem Royaards in his

youth, while at Pulchri he is repre-

sented later as more thoughtful, yet

with undiminished enthusiasm.

As an expressionist Toorop will

rank foremost. It is characteristic

of him that, having drawn the por-

trait of a Zeeland fisherman, he dis-

covered he had not depicted nature

but evoked an apostle. This was

that his well-known drawings of the

apostles originated. There is more

rebellion in his earlier, realistic pro-

ductions, more resignation in those

of later date.

Painting the Rockies

"I believe in beginning modestly

and attacking the problem of inter-

preting the Great West, as I grow

into it," said Adolphe Heinze, in a

visit to the Chicago Art Institute re-

cently. In Colorado he painted in

Glacier Park. "I am going up there

again this summer," he said. "The

scenery is of such grandeur that one

has a profusion of outlooks and if a

painter is not careful to force him-

self to severe elimination he will

fill his canvas with too many riches.

I want to study this great park care-

fully and hope eventually to visit

other great scenic formations in the

Rockies, winding up at the Grand

Canyon." Mr. Heinze believes the

landscape possibilities of the Rocky

Mountain region are inexhaustible.

Royal Scottish Academy Annual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

WHILE this year's exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy is an interesting one, there is something to be said for the contention that the interest is to a large extent imported. No one would wish the Scottish Academy to be narrowly national, but when 45 items from the outside world, by one great painter alone, are shown, then naturally the young and ambitious in Scotland find less room for their efforts. It is, of course, a pleasure to meet again so many of J. S. Sargent's pictures, and the imported sculpture certainly enriches the show, but the Academy should perhaps endeavor more to focus art for Scotland, as that would appear to be the original aim of the premier Scottish art organization.

The Guthrie award this year is divided equally between painting and sculpture, as represented by William Crozier, painter, for his picture "The Cello Player," and Miss Margaret Findlay, sculptor, for her bronze statuette, "The Bathers." The Guthrie award was instituted eight years ago, by a lover of Scottish art, to commemorate the presidency of Sir James Guthrie, for the best work shown at the exhibition by a young Scottish artist. Mr. Crozier's other works include "A Paris Derelict" and "Edinburgh in Snow," studies of different types and beauty, and certainly among the most striking of the landscapes. This artist's etchings also are gaining attention.

Among the portraits Miss Cecile Walton scores a distinct success with a water color "Miss Maude Salvesen," conceived and carried out with real style. Mr. A. E. Borthwick also has a fine and sympathetic three-quarter length of his father, Mr. Borthwick of Crookston.

Two decorative panels by John Duncan are a continuation of the set designed for Ramsay Lodge, University Hall, a residential hostel for Edinburgh's men students. Mr. Duncan has as usual turned all to pictorial use; even the engine in Watts' panel is decorative.

Mr. R. B. Nisbet's "Most Snow in the Air" is different from his usual fine work, but attains a greater freedom and power. William Walls in "Am I or Am I Not?" and "The Cubs" show his ability in depicting animals. The latter is a powerfully handled and important drawing.

In "Rain Clouds, Argentina," David West is as unmistakable and pleasing as in his Lossiemouth sketches of sea and sky. The "Road Mender," by Matthew Henderson, a water color, is powerful and restrained.

Minneapolis History Show

For the last of the four exhibi-

tions organized by the Friends of

Minneapolis Institute this season, the

special committee headed by Mrs.

John S. Pillsbury has gathered an

impressive group of old books, maps

and prints relating to the history of

Minneapolis and vicinity. Although

the appeal of such material is always

great, it is especially appropriate in

view of the Diamond Jubilee which

the city of Minneapolis is celebrating

this year. For this exhibition, the

material in the State Historical So-

ciety in St. Paul, the Minneapolis

Public Library and the notable col-

lections of several individuals, Cur-

rier and Ives, those indefatigable

lithographers who did so much to

record the history of the United

States during the nineteenth cen-

tury, are represented by several

color prints representing Minnehaha

Falls, an Indian encampment near

Winona, and a Prairie Fire.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"MUSICAL COMEDY AT ITS BEST."—World

THE HOME FORUM

Archæology and the Poets

AS we read certain lines of Keats with their sense of overwhelming wonder, for example, his sonnet on the Elgin Marbles and his Ode on a Grecian Urn, we realize how these messages from the past kindled the imagination of the young poet. And we find ourselves wondering what he would experience, if he were here today, upon seeing the sun flash on the silver wings of the airplane or hearing human voices borne on waves of ether—time and space alike seemingly annihilated! Amazing it would all be to him, as to many of us—amazing, yes, and a bit appalling. But there is one field of human endeavor that we know would have quickened his pulses, and stirred his responsive fancy—the field of exploration of the past.

How he would delight to read of Schliemann who as a lad pondered, as had Keats himself, over legends from Homer and the Iliad, and inspired, boy-fashion, by a picture of Æneas bearing his father away from the flames of Troy, had vowed that he would soon devote all his energies to discovering the actual Troy. Though for a time he must serve, unromantically enough, as apprentice to a grocer, his dream never faded—he would, we are told, listen wide-eyed to a customer who could recite from the Greek or Latin original. And when he succeeded in making money, because of his determination, how like a fairy tale it is to hear of the discovery of buried Troy, though it befell that his follower, Dörpfeld, and not he was to find the site of the Homeric city. Not only in Troy, but in Tiryns and Mycenæ there was treasure trove—massive lion gates, crowns and cups of gold, delicate jewelry—upon which we will not dwell, since it is so much more satisfying to see it, as one may in Boston, in New York, or in the Louvre, as the case may be.

And Shelley, too, would be fascinated to hear of the discovery in Egypt—he who wrote his Ozymandias, with its note of irony and scorn for the proud king—represented now by only a few broken fragments and his pompous but hollow inscription. Almost every day new discoveries are being unearthed from those golden sands. It is not only of Tutankhamen (the vision of the golden lines) that we learn, but of a more interesting personality, Akhnaton, the first monotheist, who tried to overthrow the old religion and bring in one more spiritual—tried, but failed because the age could not keep pace with his vision. How charming the picture of him and his wife, the exquisite Nefertiti, and the little daughters revealed on the walls of the palace, showing an almost ideal simple family existence. We learn, too, that with the love of simplicity and sincerity in religion there came a new impulse in art away from the stiff and formal to the more intimate and personal.

Another recently reclaimed civilization is that of Crete, believed now to have been inhabited by one of the most advanced races of the

Ægean. Probably these Creteans (or Minoans as they are often called) were the original dwellers in Tiryns and Mycenæ, who mingled with the later races and formed the basis of the greatest art the world has ever known. Here is the home of the sea kings, far-famed Minoan with his notorious Minotaur, and the labyrinth of which fragments actually remain. The very throne here may be that once occupied by Minotaur himself. Some of the little figures discovered indicate a new art, even a new fashion in clothes—almost mid-Victorian, declares one critic. The snake goddess in the Boston Museum is one of the most perfect specimens of this art—dating about 1600 B. C., an exquisite little creature in ivory with tiny bands of gold around the skirt, quite like the ruffles and fur-bows of the nineties! And the delicacy of the face shows a love of beauty and fine workmanship which are most unusual.

Strange lessons in tolerance we learn from archæology. One branch of these talented Minoans were the Philistines, who probably brought the art of writing and civilization in general to the Israelites. How dangerous it is to evaluate a people by the estimate of their enemies! And by a strange irony, through the means of men as enlightened as Heine and Matthew Arnold, the word has become synonymous for stupidity, crassness, materialism—"strong, dogged opponents of the chosen people, the people of light." "Honi soit qui mal y pense." These hated foes of the Israelites seem now to be the center of enlightenment of their day.

And finally another poet, Rossetti, was inspired by excavations—this time in Assyria. One day he tells us as he was leaving the British Museum, he saw some workmen hoisting in a "winged beast of Nineveh." And so, as he stood there, he meditated upon the past history of the monster, its strange vicissitudes, picturing the civilization it has known in that plutocratic, worldly age, and then he paused, as a disquieting thought thrust itself into his consciousness. What if possible that this monster would find himself too completely at home in London?

O Nineveh was this thy God, Thine also, mighty Nineveh?

Here we find the very accents of Carlyle, Arnold, Ruskin—all those who feared lest England worship the golden calf, the "Goddess of Getting-on."

And so, as in the case of the much-abused Philistines, these excavations not only bring to our eyes and touch the relics of an old civilization, but teach us tolerance and understanding; and to the wisest poets point out a moral lesson, too, for the factious possessors of the world, that stagnation, holding before us as solemn warning the massive, inert bulls of Nineveh! C. F. B.

A First Call of Egypt

My first day in Egypt remains for me a vision of delight and of bewilderment. The early loom of the land across the old sea with palm trees scattered along the yellow sand dunes, and an opal sky; the panorama of the land and the sea, the andria in native boats with dusky, half-naked and yelling boatmen fighting for possession of one's body and one's luggage; the struggle through the Custom House amidst a swelling chorus of "Bakshish," the heat and dust and fumes of the crowded train to Cairo; but from the windows, the spacious panorama of the Delta, over which the Nile had poured out its annual flood of fertilizing waters, not then fully controlled and husbanded by modern methods of irrigation; the first glimpse of the Citadel and the Pyramids standing there so solid . . . and not merely the well-thumbed pages of my boyhood's picture-book; the new panorama of the Nile, the railway station and the battling with the surging crowd of donkey-boys whose steeds then provided for all but the most favored, the early means of locomotion in the Egyptian capital; the unaccustomed ride with a donkey-boy—"My name Hassan!" shouting at my heels and prodding my animal through busy streets in which all was new to me, and the past the Ezekiel Gardens, the plunge into the twilight of the narrow Muski, still unspoiled by later "improvements," where sedate old merchants were already putting up their shutters for the night; and at last down a dark alley into the cool tiled courtyard of the Hotel du Nil, a modern but unpretentious house built round a pleasant garden with the marble fountains and the palm trees that had probably been there when this was the old Christian quarter in the days of Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt. In the evening I sat out in the fragrance and stillness of that sheltered garden, looking up for the first time through palm trees at a star-spangled firmament of a depth and brilliancy one never sees in Europe, and suddenly from an unseen minaret there fell for the first time on my ear the weird modulation of the Islamic call to prayer which rises five times a day from every mosque throughout all the Mohammedan lands of the earth. Further off and more faintly from all the other minarets the same cry reached over the sleeping city. I had heard the East a-calling.—SIR VALENTINE CHURCH, in "Fifty Years in a Changing World."

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Mamallilicola, British Columbia. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Walter J. Phillips.

"Amy" to "Jo" for the Paris Salon, 1877

My dear Old Lu,—The excitement of Varnishing Day is over and I must describe it as well as possible to you who love the artistic side of Paris . . . so much. All the night before I was most restless concerning the eventful Monday. When I was to see my work hung among the gorgeous great pictures by the first French painters. So at early dawn I waked to find a superbly bright day and satisfied on this point, I tried to sleep again till seven o'clock came, when I half dressed and putting on my wrapper virtuously parted with dinner things left in confusion, the night before. Being carefully rolled in our evening clothes we didn't feel like cleaning pots and pans in our little kitchen. Then at nine o'clock, after having a good hot bowl of chocolate, I descended to meet Mr. Parish and settling ourselves in a little open carriage we drove off to the Palais l'Industrie and mounting the broad stairs stood face to face in the first big salon, with my study of still-life. It looked very small amid the enormous ones which surrounded it on all sides, but it held its own surprisingly well being good, strong, vigorous painting, simple in its subject and unaffectedly treated. The great frames round it made a superb edge of gold making the neat little frame look like a mere inner panel and proved most becoming. Besides this fortunate circumstance, the hanging committee did me the honor to put it so low as to be almost "on the line," as those just in range of the eye are called, and artists come to prize that mine was accepted, for these French students paint most laboriously arranged eastern stuffs, Venetian glass, brasse, armor, on an immense scale, and give much time to it, finishing up every detail most perfectly. So I came to the conclusion that the very simplicity of mine must have been its great merit, though Müller assured me it would without fail be accepted when he saw it. Well, after contemplating my picture and the looks of my name on the second page of the fat catalogue, arranged alphabetically, we passed on to find thirty rooms full of paintings, beside long galleries of water-colors, etchings, engravings and designs, while below in a glass-covered garden stood the accepted sculptures, tastefully arranged near the great restaurant filled with hungry visitors.

After this I stumbled on Bigot and Madame, and then a fleeting recognition to Lippincott, Miss Gadsall, and some studio inmates, feeling quite at home in this great crowd and rather alarmed to find how many people I already knew there. . . . Bacon has a good picture in the Salon, and you would be surprised to see how many Bostonians, Philadelphians and New Yorkers' names figure in the catalogue, which I will forward to you after the exhibition closes, as Marmee will like to see her baby's name combining the May and Albert both in French print. The next day I took Fanny Lombard, dressed in her fine new suit, and we had a jolly time together, taking our lunch in the restaurant. We saw the pictures before the crowd came in, or rather got some notion of the most important ones, and then after lunch took another general survey, of both the water-color room and the collection of designs, etchings, etc., then finished up by studying the toilettes, as the fashionable crowd in toward night. Some of them were quite fine, but we decided that at the New York exhibitions, or even the Art Club rooms (Boston), one saw more dress and more taste in costumes than even in Paris at the Salon.—CAROLINE TICKNOR, in "May Aloot." A Memoir.

When were packing boxes pearl Or opal or amethyst? When did they wear Crowns of gold? Or glow at night, Strangely incandescent?

ELIZABETH REINARD BONTA.

The Downs Aglow

Spring has tinged the trees with a delicate green. Up the hill to the common, sprays of cherry blossoms gleam shadowy white, a little unearthly, for it is twilight of a gray day. The wood anemones are out. At the brow of the hill, in a sudden burst of deep gold, the setting sun breaks from behind the gray curtain of cloud. It is as though the curtain were raised to show the glory behind.

A woman and a dog walk along the edge of the common, past the keeper's cottage, where a neighbor dog makes friendly advances; they skirt the woods, following along a winding path, through bracken, heather and bog, up and down hill. Blackthorn is white on the bushes, and there are more cherry blossoms. A tiny light, like molten fire, gleams through a dark clump of pines, from a woodman's hut at the foot of the hill. The glow reaches over the distant downs, toward the sunset. The birds are singing, clear liquid notes, which compose their evensong of praise. The pines and the earth give forth an indescribably sweet smell that belongs to heather and bog. The gold tints to deep rose, then a patch of clear green appears in the sky. The stillness is vibrant. The fire beyond the pines speaks of grandeur and majesty.

"Fällen av hans Klädnad"

Översättning av den ädla sids på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

FÄLLEN av den blåa mantel som bars av Aron, präst bland Israels barn, var prydd med små gyllene bjällror. När Aron ingick i tabernaklets heliga rum och utkom därifrån, klingade bjällrorna. Detta ceremoniell utgjorde en del av den religiösa symbolik som instituerats av Mose i avsikt att höja tanken hos ett primitivt folk.

Under de århundraden då mosaiklag noga följdes, uppstod israelitiska profeter, vilka så småningom ledde de andligen upplysta allt längre bort från en enbart ritualistisk syn på monoteismen. När Jesus kom, kunde han ej giva sitt budskap till följ av en bokstavig tolkning av det symboliska. Därmed kunde han tala till dem som andligen aplockats av den skärande och höstnått av Mose, David, Jeremia, Jesaja, Hesekiel, Daniel och andra Israels profeter.

Matteus, Markus och Lukas återgiva alla den vackra berättelsen om kvinnan, som blev helad genom att vidröra fällen av Kristi Jesu mantel. Jairus, föreståndare för synagogan, hade bönfallit Jesus att komma till hans hus för hans lilla dotters skull. När Jesus var på väg dit, i sällskap med sina lärjungar och åtföljd av folkskaran, närmade sig honom denna kvinna blygt bakifrån och rörde vid fällen av hans mantel; "Ty hon sade vid sig själv: 'Om jag allena får röra vid hans klädnad,' så bliver jag helup." Hon eftertraktade icke att personligt uppmärksammas eller erkännas av Jesus. Vad hon tänkte kunna vi ej så noga veta, men hon visade tydligen sin ödmjukhet och tro. Hon hade varit sjuk i tolv år och hade kostat på sig allt vad hon ägde under sina försök att erhålla hjälp enligt den tidens erkända metoder. Kristus Jesus, som återstegade det gudomliga Sinnet allvetande intelligens, såg att hon var i behov av helande. Med gudomligt förhållande, strålade av omhet, vågade han sig om och gav henne det milda erkännande, som hon varit för blyssad att göra anspråk på. "Min dotter," sade han, "din tro har hjälpt dig. Gå i frid, och var botad från din plåga." Sedan fortsatte han sin väg till värvet att uppvisa Jairus dotter från de döda. Kvinnan hade endast rört vid fällen av hans klädnad, men vilka resultat hade hon ej vunnit—sitt helande och Mästarens nådfulla budskap med dess bekräftelse!

I den mån Kristi Jesu verksamhet följdes, ökades antalet av dem, som insåg betydelsen av hans mission. Änånda hans erfarenhet i Gennesearet läsa vi: "Då nu folket där på orden kände igen honom, skände de ut bud i hela trakten där omkring, och man förde till honom alla som voro sjuka. Och de bådo honom att allena gå för att röra vid fällen av hans klädnad; och alla som rörde vid den blevo hulpa." Det är ej tänkbart, att de som blevo helade tillskrevs Jesu mantel någon inneboende helandeförmåga. För den sanningen som trängde i symbolisk och ceremoniell var vidrörandet av fällen antagligen blott ett tecken på gläntande av Mästarens andliga tillvägagångssätt.

Hos en ödmjuk kvinna, uttröttad på den teologi och de medicinska system, som lämnat henne sjuk och tröttest, uppstod, århundraden senare, längtan att vidröra den helande

"Fällen av hans Klädnad"

Översättning av den ädla sids på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

Kristus. Detta var Mary Baker Eddy. På sidan 350 i "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" i en utläggning över fundamental Kristlig Vetenskap, beskriver Mrs. Eddy utvecklingsgången av sitt mentala närmande till Kristus och sitt vidrörande av Sanningens gudomliga klädnad. Hon säger: "Att börja med det gudomliga nomen, Sinnet, och att sluta med fenomenet, materia, är minas gudomlig logik och plus mänskliga antaganden, med deras verkningar synd, sjukdom och död. Det var i detta dilemma, som uppenbarades, givande lyftning åt det mänskliga förnuftet, kom till författarnas räddning, när hon lugnt och förnuftsfullt, om än svagt, andligt urskilde den gudomliga idé för världslighet och mänskliga Vetenskap." Detta mentala vidrörande av Kristus, Sanningen, denna insikt om att Anden skapar allt och att materien följaktligen icke har någon verklig existens, stödfäste Mrs. Eddy såsom Guds största profet sedan Jesu tid. Det var hennes mission att klart förkunna för världen de andliga sanningar, vilka Jesus nödgades framställa i liknelser.

På sidan 170 i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Andligt orsakande är den enda fråga, som bör tagas i betraktande, ty mer än alla andra frågor står andligt orsakande i samband med mänsklig framskridande. Tiden tyckas vara mogen för att taga upp detta ämne, att i någon mån belysa Andens överhöghet och att åtminstone vidröra fällen av Sanningens klädnad." Mänskligheten har förkovrats i rikt mått under de halva århundraden, som den varit vilig att mottaga den Kristliga Vetenskapens lära med avseende på Sanningen. Denna läras helande inflydande är i vår tid alldeles påtagligt inom varje system av rättskaffens mänsklig strävan.

Var och en som studerar den Kristliga Vetenskapen finner, att egenvilja och höga tankar om egna skatter aldrig kunna vidröra fällen av Kristusmanteln. Men när hjärtat tillfyllts och ödmjukhet återupprepar den önskan: "Om jag allena får röra vid hans klädnad," då får det mottaga den gudomliga Kärlekens helande budskap: "Din tro har hjälpt dig. Gå i frid, och var botad från din plåga."

(Enl. eng. bibelövers.)

I want to be a carpenter, To work all day long in clean wood, Shaving it into little thin shivers Which screw up into curls behind my plane.

Pounding square, black nails into white boards, With the claws of my hammer glistening Like the tongue of a snake. I want to shingle a house, Sitting on the ridge-pole in a bright breeze. I want to put the shingles on neatly, Taking great care that each is directly between two others. I want my hands to have the tang of wood: Spruce, Cedar, Cypress. I want to draw a line on a board with a flat pencil. And then saw along that line, With the sweet-smelling sawdust piling up in a yellow heap at my feet.

—AMY LOWELL, in "Selected Poems."

"The hem of his garment"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE golden bells ornamented the hem of the blue robe which Aaron, priest of the children of Israel, wore. As Aaron went into the holy place of the tabernacle, and as he came out, the bells rang. This ceremonial was a part of the religious symbolism instituted by Moses with the purpose of elevating the thought of a primitive people.

Through centuries of observance of the Mosaic law, Israelitish prophets sprang up who gradually led the spiritually enlightened farther and farther from the merely ritualistic aspect of monotheism. When Jesus came, he could not give his message to those whose thought had become darkened by a literal interpretation of symbolism; but to those who had gleaned spiritually from the harvest of Moses, David, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the other prophets of Israel, he could speak.

Matthew, Mark, and Luke all record the beautiful story of the woman who was healed by touching the hem of Christ Jesus' robe. Jairus, the ruler of the synagogue, had entreated Jesus to come to his house in behalf of his little daughter. As Jesus started, accompanied by his disciples and followed by the multitude, this woman crept timidly up behind him and touched the hem of his robe; "for she said within herself, I may but touch his garment, I shall be whole." She did not seek any personal attention or recognition from Jesus. Just what her thought may have been we do not know, but she was manifesting humility and faith. She had been ill twelve years, and had spent her all in trying to receive help from the accepted systems of the day. Christ Jesus, reflecting the omniscient intelligence of the divine Mind, perceived her need of healing. With the radiant tenderness of divine compassion, he turned to accord her the gentle recognition which she had been too modest to demand. "Daughter," he said, "be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole." Then he proceeded on his way to the task of raising Jairus' daughter from death. The woman had but touched the hem of his garment; and yet, what bountiful results she obtained,—her healing and the gracious message of confirmation from the Master!

As the scope of Christ Jesus' work widened, an increasing number perceived the significance of his mission. Of his experience in Gennesearet we read: "And when the men of that

Fugue

The dog's a soloist, and barks Only his personal remarks; The cow expresses in her moos Her own, and no one else's views; The porker's grunt, the horse's neigh Comma no one in any way; Only the sheep, quiescent but sonorous, Explains its major premises in chorus.

A black-faced veteran gives out The theme in G (or thereabout); A lamb bleats Answer; and the rest Join in the contrapuntal quest. And with their Episode and Stretto, And Counter-subject (in falsetto), Ring all the changes of the minor key That make their melancholy litany. —F. H. in the Observer (London).

Antique Dust

Do you fancy an excursion into the alluring past? Then make a trip to the antique shop, and revel in its colonial spinning wheels, its silver services, its dusty wooden furniture with the revered holes, its smooth brass andirons which glow in rare testimony to the mellowing touch of the years.

Heaped in nooks with characteristic untidiness, these treasures of more romantic days must be singled out and the breath of enthusiasm breathed upon them. They must be clothed with an imagination which conjures up a vision of the past; for example, the exact setting against which this ladder-backed chair was placed in a pioneer kitchen, or that silver service on the sideboard of some proud Virginian mansion.

Some are relics of humble homes in the wilderness, log cabins between the trees. But that rococo furniture over there formerly belonged on a landed estate and is now waiting to add grace and dignity to a modern dwelling.

Strewn about the shop are triumphs of the cabinetmaker's art, the work of silversmiths and craftsmen in wood and metal, whose fantastic designs and detailed or embroidered patterns reflect a playful mood, or perhaps the daring impulse of a worker who has put instinctively a bit of himself into these conceits, never suspecting future admiration from those who collect antiques.

How came all these articles of a thousand fingerings to a shop in a city so recently built in the verdant Northwest where, within the brief span of memory, the first white settlers arrived? Many treasures were transported westward by these people who trekked across the country into regions of primeval forests; many treasures traveled in covered wagons. Possessions once useful have now acquired beauty, or at least dignity. They have grace and a certain artistry. Whereas originally they were but stanch, well-made articles which ministered to stern necessity.

There is dust in the shaft of light that enters the shop through the transom; a fine sparkling powder which dances in the amber of the sun's rays and dully glows. The dust stretches forth a finger to claim the antique furniture, the hooked rug, the brasses; yet you have yourself seen how far short it falls of conquering them.

place had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment: and as many as touched were made perfectly whole." It is not conceivable that those who were healed ascribed any intrinsic healing merit to Jesus' robe. To thought trained in symbolism and ceremonial, the touching of the hem was probably but a mark of acquiescence in the spiritual mode of the Master.

Centuries later, a humble woman, wearied with a theology and systems of medicine which had left her ill and uncomfortable, longed to touch the healing Christ. This was Mary Baker Eddy. On page 350 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," in an elucidation of fundamental Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy describes the process of her mental approach to the Christ and her touching of the divine garment of Truth. She says: "To begin with the divine nomenclature, Mind, and to end with the phenomenon, matter, is minus divine logic and plus human hypothesis, with its effects, sin, disease, and death. It was in this dilemma that revelation, uplifting human reason, came to the writer's rescue, when calmly and rationally, though faintly, she spiritually discerned the divine idea of the cosmos and Science of man." This mental touching of the Christ, Truth, this perception that Spirit creates all and that matter has consequently no actual existence, established Mrs. Eddy as the greatest prophet of God since Jesus. It was her mission to proclaim plainly to the world the spiritual truths which Christ Jesus had to speak in parables.

On page 170 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment." Humanity has profited bountifully during the half century in which it has been willing to accept the teachings of Christian Science with regard to Truth. The healing influence of this teaching is evident today in every system of righteous human endeavor.

The individual student of Christian Science finds that self-will and pride of opinion can never touch the hem of the Christly robe. But when the heart echoes trustfully and humbly, "If I may but touch his garment," it receives the healing message of divine Love, "Be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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NEW YORK				High		Low		Mar 11		Mar 12		Mar 13		Mar 14		Mar 15		Mar 16		Mar 17		Mar 18		Mar 19		Mar 20		Mar 21		Mar 22		Mar 23		Mar 24		Mar 25		Mar 26		Mar 27		Mar 28		Mar 29		Mar 30		Mar 31		Mar 32		Mar 33		Mar 34		Mar 35		Mar 36		Mar 37		Mar 38		Mar 39		Mar 40		Mar 41		Mar 42		Mar 43		Mar 44		Mar 45		Mar 46		Mar 47		Mar 48		Mar 49		Mar 50		Mar 51		Mar 52		Mar 53		Mar 54		Mar 55		Mar 56		Mar 57		Mar 58		Mar 59		Mar 60		Mar 61		Mar 62		Mar 63		Mar 64		Mar 65		Mar 66		Mar 67		Mar 68		Mar 69		Mar 70		Mar 71		Mar 72		Mar 73		Mar 74		Mar 75		Mar 76		Mar 77		Mar 78		Mar 79		Mar 80		Mar 81		Mar 82		Mar 83		Mar 84		Mar 85		Mar 86		Mar 87		Mar 88		Mar 89		Mar 90		Mar 91		Mar 92		Mar 93		Mar 94		Mar 95		Mar 96		Mar 97		Mar 98		Mar 99		Mar 100		Mar 101		Mar 102		Mar 103		Mar 104		Mar 105		Mar 106		Mar 107		Mar 108		Mar 109		Mar 110		Mar 111		Mar 112		Mar 113		Mar 114		Mar 115		Mar 116		Mar 117		Mar 118		Mar 119		Mar 120		Mar 121		Mar 122		Mar 123		Mar 124		Mar 125		Mar 126		Mar 127		Mar 128		Mar 129		Mar 130		Mar 131		Mar 132		Mar 133		Mar 134		Mar 135		Mar 136		Mar 137		Mar 138		Mar 139		Mar 140		Mar 141		Mar 142		Mar 143		Mar 144		Mar 145		Mar 146		Mar 147		Mar 148		Mar 149		Mar 150		Mar 151		Mar 152		Mar 153		Mar 154		Mar 155	
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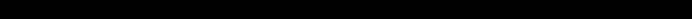
Swedish Match Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profit of 40,000 kroner after taxes, expenses, etc. and 23,226.41 kroner in previous year. Selling stock of 100,000 kroner class "A" and 180,000 kroner class "B."		July.....	11.94	11.05	10.64	10.98
		Oct.....	12.32	10.93	10.82	10.95
		Dec.....	10.83	10.53	10.78	10.70
		Jan.....	10.82	10.85	10.75	10.70
		Feb.....	10.82	10.75	10.75	10.70
		Spots 11.52, down 22. Tons a quiet. Sales (British), 5000 (American), 4000.				

RUTLAND RAILROAD INCOME		Wheat			
Net income of Rutland Railroad for the quarter ended March 31, 1928, was \$92.78, after taxes and charges, compared with \$65.19 in the first quarter of 1927.			Open <td>High<td>Low</td></td>	High <td>Low</td>	Low
		July.....	1.49 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.48
		July.....	1.50 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.49
		Sept.....	1.49 1/2	1.52	1.49

TIDAL OIL CO. COMPANY		Corn			
Tidal Oil Co. Oil Company net for the quarter ended March 31, 1928, was \$276,426.40, after taxes and interest, depreciation, compared with \$2,109.35 in the first quarter of 1927.			Open	High	Low
		July.....	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.00 1/2
		July.....	1.06 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.03 1/2
		Sept.....	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.04 1/2

REYNOLDS SPRING COMPANY		Oats			
Reynolds Spring Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 of \$606, after taxes and interest, compared with \$1,150 in the first quarter of 1927.			Open	High	Low
		July.....	.68 1/2	.69 1/2	.62
		July.....	.68 1/2	.69 1/2	.62
		Sept.....	.68 1/2	.69 1/2	.62

REYNOLDS SPRING COMPANY		Lard			
Reynolds Spring Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 of \$606, after taxes and interest, compared with \$1,150 in the first quarter of 1927.			Open	High	Low
		Sept.....	.48 1/2	.50	.46 1/2
		Sept.....	.48 1/2	.50	.46 1/2



18

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Peasants, Politics and Power

STRICTER measures against the dissemination of propaganda and the suppression of agitations and manifestations constitute the Bratianu Government's answer to the recent meeting of the National Peasant Party at Alba Julia, one of the largest political gatherings ever held in Europe. Evidently the decision to permit the assembly of 200,000 peasants, who tramped many miles, barefooted in some cases, to voice their demand that the Government relinquish office, was considered ill-advised, for it would be difficult to read, in any other light, the subsequent repressive action of Bucharest.

Yet it is to be said for the gathering that it was orderly. The critic's description of the meeting as a fiasco—as making no more impression upon the populace than the baying of a dog at the moon—is, to say the least, unconvincing. The peasants, grim, determined, demanded fair elections, an honest administration, respect for the laws on the part of the authorities and security of life and property. They were led by Juliu Maniu, a man looked up to by them with a reverence something akin to hero worship. The impulse behind them was a belief that they were engaged in a crusade for democracy against autocracy.

That the peasants should rise in such numbers against the Bratianu family, which has controlled the destinies of Rumania for many years, came as a surprise to a world which has always regarded peasant masses as undemonstrative, submissive, and, until comparatively recent years, removed but one stage from serfdom. That they should threaten active as well as passive resistance to the Government and refuse to pay taxes discloses their determination to pursue their course, despite all obstacles. Reforms there must be, political and economic, but they will hardly redound to the credit of Rumania if they are brought about by violent means because of the failure of the Government to appreciate the necessity for changes to meet new conditions.

The question is one that is not alone of interest to Rumania. Across the border, in Russia, there is a great inarticulate peasant population, not without grievances, and not without marked similarity in its relation to the ruling group, who will watch every step in the progress of the Rumanian peasants toward a greater share in the government of their country.

The Solvent of Sport in Samoa

WHEN the news arrived that a naval force had been landed at Apia, in the mandated territory of Samoa, to arrest recalcitrant members of the Mau, a native organization, a New Zealand paper suggested that it might have been wiser to send a football team ashore. It now appears that football teams were sent ashore, and it is possible that the games these upholders of British authority played with the natives and whites contributed materially to the cause of peace and friendship.

The Samoan is very fond of games. Indeed, he is so fond of cricket that his enthusiasm for it has to be officially checked; otherwise villages might play one another interminably to the neglect of work. Members of the Mau did not take to the bush when H. M. S. Diomed arrived. Instead they issued a challenge to the cruiser to play Rugby football. Rugby with the thermometer at about ninety in the shade must be more of an ordeal than a game, but the sailors accepted. Probably the heat accounted largely for their defeat by the wide margin of 22 to 0. The natives were delighted with their victory and the conquering fifteen were garlanded as heroes and escorted by their admirers.

Members of the Mau might be in jail, but at any rate Samoa could defeat the British Navy at football. "They know something about the game down there," said a lieutenant somewhat ruefully, on the ship's return to Auckland. "I've had one game against them. That will do me." And surely this young man was doing his duty by the Empire manfully, and maybe the game in which he played was more effective as a solvent of difficulties than the navy's display of force. At any rate it is pleasant to find all parties in a delicate and dangerous situation meeting amicably on a playing field.

The Evolution of Office Methods

NO LONGER are studious-appearing men to be seen perched uncomfortably on high stools, scratching their heads in perplexity over the obstinacy of an elusive penny which has thrown the trial balance all askew. In their places girls, seated in leather upholstered chairs, operate typewriting machines with attachments that enable them to carry on a loose-leaf system of bookkeeping without even a pucker of their eyebrows over the problems involved.

Machinery is said to be breaking down the traditions of the last century business office at an alarming rate and forecasting the ultimate elimination of men workers in what has been a popular "white collar" route for young men seeking a career. The typewriter was the first machine to enter into serious competition with "office help," and this was followed by the add-

ing machine and various appliances for the increasing and speeding up of production.

In later years there have come billing and multigraphing machines, lightning letter openers and postage mailing and electric book-keeping machines. When there is added to these such other equipment as mechanical carriers, elaborate filing systems, perforating machines and rubber stamps, it is evident that clerical work has entered a new era in which young men have been largely displaced by girls, and mass production methods have succeeded the handmade processes in which the pen and pencil predominated.

More Business in Politics

SPEAKING for the American Bar Association, of which he is president, Silas H. Strawn contributed his share to discussions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held in Washington, by urging business men to take a real interest in government. He sees as the greatest peril to his country today the apathy and indifference of persons of large affairs regarding the problems which the voters are called upon and expected to solve. He sought to impress a realization of the need of every voter assuming the responsibility which none can shift.

Such exhortation and advice are valuable and timely just now. Nearly everywhere throughout the United States business and industry are prosperous. The temptation, naturally, is to believe that nothing can occur to interrupt conditions which seem to be established. Accepting this comfortable view, the persons who are charged with the duty of protecting large investments and of insuring uninterrupted employment to wage earners, may lose sight of the fact that eternal vigilance is demanded of them.

There is a prevalent fiction in the United States that the years of national elections are usually periods of slack business and consequent unemployment. There has been a deliberate effort to confirm such a theory this year. Wide-spread publicity is given to every incident which might be construed as a forerunner of depression. The difficulty is that so few verified facts sustain the rumors. It is true, of course, that the constant readjustments taking place in the great industrial and economic structure displace some established businesses and force unprofitable liquidations. But in the main the industries and traders are prosperous. This fact is too completely established to require proof.

It is the plain duty of the people of the United States to see to it that no destructive influences be permitted to arouse apprehension of an undesirable change. Without this possibility there remains nothing to cause invested capital to withdraw itself from industry. The business man, be he industrialist, merchant, banker or broker, owes it to himself and to those whose fortunes are linked with his to let it be known that he is as keenly interested in politics as the avowed politician. His duty is a present one. It is not enough that he is prepared to go to the polls in November and vote for those who will serve him best. He should become a missionary and champion in the cause in which he believes and which represents his ethical and political code.

A Transition Stage in Japan

MORE than half of the 50,000 graduates of the primary schools of Tokyo, instead of pursuing their education further, are going to work—an appreciable increase over previous years. Even more significant is the disinclination on the part of these boys and girls, and of their parents as well, to go into apprenticeships. Instead, they are seeking jobs with a fixed salary but without a predetermined period of years of service.

In old Japan the independent worker was almost unknown. The master of a business took into apprenticeship as many young workmen as he felt he needed. They were fed, clothed, and housed by him, and occasionally he gave them a bit of spending money. Their time was not their own, nor did they have independence of any sort. The system doubtless worked admirably in the feudal society of that day; today it appears almost like serfdom.

The family system, so long the basis of Japanese society, is undoubtedly disintegrating. It cannot stand against the spread of democratic ideas, of a sense of the independence of the individual, of the modern economic system. The family council formerly decided all important actions, and the individual member was compelled to submit his will thereto. Social isolation followed any attempt at rebellion, while the man cast out from his family found it virtually impossible to make an honest living.

With the introduction of universal manhood suffrage the younger sons and brothers count equally with the head of the family at an election. European and American philosophical theories and standards emphasizing the importance of the individual as an individual rather than as a unit of the family are being widely read and discussed in Japan and, on the whole, are finding a quick acceptance. The modern factory with its pay roll, its hiring and its dismissing is a vastly different institution from the old shop where the master was the head and the apprentices were bound to and entirely dependent upon him.

It is a difficult and trying transition through which Japan is thus passing, but that ultimately it will be accomplished and the Nation profit by it is apparent. Opportunity will be increased manyfold in Japan, and each individual will obtain the chance to carve out his own career instead of being compelled to move in the groove ordained for him by his elders.

Protecting Canadian Fishermen

ALONG the coasts of the Atlantic provinces of Canada there are many attractive fishing villages where the people live in somewhat primitive cottages, without luxury, but often happily enough withal. Sometimes in a small way they combine farming with fishing. A royal commission on the fishing industry has been at work in Canada for several months studying to learn how the Dominion can best give a helping hand to the fishermen and thus save the villages. In recent years many of the younger people have migrated from the Maritime Provinces. Protective tariff legislation in

the United States deprived the Canadian fishermen of a profitable market. Attractive wages in the cities drew workers away from the villages into factory industries. The inshore fishermen are faced, too, with the competition of steam trawlers. In theory, when labor-saving machinery is introduced, more employment is provided. In the case of the fishing machine called the steam trawler, however, one powerful trawler may catch as many fish as the fishermen in small boats of one whole village. Incidentally, it may destroy still more—as the smaller fish taken in the trawl are generally discarded as having no market value.

Canada is confronted with the problem of the trawler, whose catch may be handled by a comparatively few wage earners in one of the larger seaports, in place of the individual fishermen or partners of the villages. Canada's experience in co-operative marketing, particularly the success of the wheat pools of the West, may point the way to one possible solution. Co-operation might prove to be as beneficial to the fishing industry as it is to agriculture.

Citizens of a Common World

FOR the first time since the World War, the University of Heidelberg has conferred an honorary degree upon a citizen of a foreign country. For the first time since the World War, the United States Congress has conferred its Distinguished Flying Cross upon a soldier of a once enemy nation. That citizen was Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador to Berlin; the soldier, Capt. Hermann Koehl, Germany's peace-time flying ace. Foreigners, truly, but citizens of a common world.

The news from Heidelberg and the news from Washington blend popular sentiment and political fact. Each day adds its new evidence that the antagonisms of a ruinous war are gradually giving way to the friendships of a securer peace. This restoration of normal confidence and respect between governments and between peoples is finding, at this time, opportune expression in Germany and the United States. The coincident honor which the United States has given to the German fliers and their companion from the Irish Free State, and that which the distinguished University of Heidelberg has bestowed upon the United States Ambassador are more than gestures of a passing enthusiasm or prophecies of a future hope. They are definite manifestations of a faith and friendship already attained.

The leadership which France and the United States have accepted in the negotiations of a world-wide treaty designed to banish war by universal consent has been quickly augmented by the ready acceptance of Germany, whose adherence to the arbitration clause of the League of Nations and to the arbitration treaty of the United States has already been recorded. Who is to say that the scars of war cannot be permanently healed?

Tenant Farmers and Farm Relief

DURING the exciting presidential campaign of 1896, when the "paramount issue" was that of bimetalism versus the gold standard, a Democratic orator at a mass meeting in a Kentucky town concluded his plea for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars with the declaration: "Restore the money of the fathers, and the value of every acre of Kentucky farm land will be doubled." From the rear of the assemblage came a voice: "How will that help me? I'm a renter."

Similar questionings are doubtless arising among the hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers in the United States, when they read of pending proposals for helping agriculture. Should any of the pending plans be adopted, and be found to work as their ardent advocates expect, there would doubtless for a time be an improvement in the condition of a substantial percentage of the farmers. Then with a return of relative prosperity would begin again on a lesser scale the course of advancing prices of farm lands that resulted from the enormous special demand for foodstuffs during the World War, and inevitably efforts to obtain higher rentals from tenants. In many instances the price—not actual value—of farm lands in the Mississippi Valley states increased more than 100 per cent during the period 1915-1920, and the rentals paid advanced accordingly. When the collapse came in the latter year many thousands of tenants were unable to pay any rent and lost all their little investments.

An extensive examination of the pleas put forward for government aid to agriculture, develops the somewhat curious fact that the problem is considered almost entirely from the viewpoint of the farmer who tills his own land. Little or no consideration seems to have been given to the peculiar problems of the tenant farmers, who, unfortunately, seem to be increasing in number in most regions of the United States.

Editorial Notes

Do some contend that the fame of the Grand Chan of Literature is waning, even that it was always ill-founded? No longer may they hope to make good these claims. Clearly and emphatically they are overruled, and the proof of this may be found at Mme. Tussaud's Exhibition lately reopened in London. Only the other day did Dr. Samuel Johnson achieve that pinnacle of fame, a wax image of his portly pompous self ranged alongside other newcomers—Hardy, Wells, Sir Conan Doyle, Shaw, von Hindenburg and Mussolini. If the Doctor ranks with Mussolini in the regard of the populace, certainly his reputation is secure. It is time, then, to reach down Boswell from the top shelf.

Report that the purchasing value of the United States dollar is higher in 1928 than for five years shows one way to thrift; spend no more than you did five years ago and you'll have more to spend.

If "all the world's a stage," there is no doubt that one of the highest priced seats for the performances is the \$5000 ticket for that contemplated transatlantic air passenger service.

Unguarded speech is seldom a promoter of disarmament.

Does Europe Care?

By J. D. WHELFLEY

WHEN the tariff was the issue, the business community of Europe took a lively interest in American presidential elections. When it became apparent that, regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans succeeded, the United States would continue to maintain a high barrier of import duties against the manufactured goods of other countries, this interest subsided.

Then came the issue of bimetalism and once more the people of Europe watched with interest the contest between W. J. Bryan and the Republican nominee. When the proposal to adopt the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one of gold received its quietus through the continued defeat of Mr. Bryan, interest again sagged, to be revived once more when Mr. Wilson went before the country for re-election with a slogan to the effect that he had kept the United States out of the war.

Since the Great War foreign interest in American elections has been lukewarm, as it has not been believed that the result of those elections would change the foreign or domestic policies of the United States to any marked degree. It will now depend largely upon the results of the nominating conventions of this year as to whether the people of Europe will be aroused to any concern or even interest in the possible results of the elections next November.

If the Democrats nominate Governor Smith of New York or some other candidate who is openly in favor of the repeal, modification, or nonenforcement of the prohibition laws, the people will again take notice of American political affairs. With the exception of certain industrial interests, which frankly and openly acknowledge the economic benefits that have come to the United States from prohibition and which would like to secure those benefits for themselves, the general trend of European sentiment, while increasingly in favor of temperance, is opposed to prohibition.

The great European industries concerned directly and indirectly with the manufacture and handling of alcoholic liquors are actively antagonistic, and as these industries have a strong hold upon the press, an extensive publicity campaign, designed to exploit the alleged disadvantages and so-called failure of prohibition in the United States, is constantly in progress.

Every piece of news calculated to throw doubt upon the

value of prohibition to the country; to emphasize the difficulties of enforcement or to call attention to alleged evil effects upon the social structure, is exploited to the utmost, and such items of information as relate to benefits incurred are either slurred over or entirely ignored.

While there is a much larger element in European society in favor of prohibition than is generally realized, there is no doubt that there would be rejoicing in many quarters if the prohibition laws of the United States were to be repealed and the American markets again opened to the legal import of alcoholic drinks. The victory of a wet candidate in the American elections this year would be looked upon in Europe as a justification of the European attitude toward this whole matter and as of probable eventual advantage to Europe from a business point of view.

The governments of Europe are distinctly opposed to prohibition, pressed as they are for revenue. Russia and Norway have abandoned prohibition primarily for reasons of state finance, and if the governments of all or any of the other European countries were to be deprived of this source of revenue their treasuries would be faced with almost insoluble problems. Their incomes would also be greatly increased if the United States was to become again a free market for spirituous liquors, for it would mean increased trade and more money for the distillers, brewers, and dealers in wet goods who are, incidentally, large taxpayers.

Certain countries have a special interest in the prospective change of administration in Washington. Russia would like to see someone nominated and elected who would be favorable to the recognition of the Soviet Government. The matter of war debts is one which might be affected by the opinions of a newly elected President. Questions of armament might also change their temper with a new political combination in power.

The United States was criticized in Europe for not intervening in Mexico under one administration, and is now being criticized for intervening in Nicaragua under another. European financial interest in Central and South America is very great and the Washington policy in those directions will always be of importance in European eyes. On the whole it may be said that in this year of 1928 Europe does genuinely care what happens in the American political arena during the next few months.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON
EASTER Monday in "the City" is a quiet day, though there is always a sprinkling of "country cousins" wandering and wondering around. This year those in the neighborhood of St. Paul's Cathedral were treated to a fine demonstration of bell-ringing by twelve members of the Ancient Society of College Youths. This society was founded as long ago as 1637, and is the oldest bell-ringing society in existence, counting its members from all over the world. They are all voluntary ringers, who do their ringing as a hobby and just for love of the work. On this occasion for four hours they rang a peal of Steadman Cinques, which involved 5007 changes on the peal of twelve bells. This method derives its name from one Steadman, a printer of Cambridge, who taught it to members of the society shortly after its formation.

Some forty schoolboys, representing twenty-six of Britain's big public schools, returned recently from a tour in South Africa and Rhodesia. Their trip was organized by the School Empire Tour Committee, the object being to give to the boys an insight into empire development and broaden their outlook on empire matters, whatever profession they might take up later. Starting from Cape Town on their arrival in South Africa, the boys were shown the various industries of the country. Fruit and sugar planting, the Johannesburg gold mines, the Kimberley diamond mines, the Victoria Falls, and the hospitality shown to the boys by private families, all helped to open their thoughts to the vast possibilities in this portion of the Empire. The next tour starts in August for Canada.

The collapse of opposition in the House of Commons to the Equal Franchise Bill, a measure to give votes to women in Britain at the same age as men, namely twenty-one, has been dramatic. The age of twenty-five had been advocated by some of the chief Conservative organizations as a compromise for adoption for both sexes. When this came to be voted upon, however, only sixteen of its supporters in a by no means empty house were courageous enough to go into the division lobby to record their suffrages. The majority in favor of making twenty-one the age for men and women alike was thus no fewer than 359. One of the best speeches for the bill was from Miss Margaret Bondfield, who stated in part:

It is absurd to say that the working classes have no experience of life till they are over twenty-five. Working-class boys and girls start knocking about the world at fourteen, and by the time they are twenty-one they have experienced most of the difficulties and troubles of a hard life.

What decided the Conservatives as a whole to support the measure, however, was a businesslike statement by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who declared that the party simply dared not go to the country with a proposal that flew in the face of political practice elsewhere. "Will anybody," he asked, "go back and say to the toiling masses of our country: 'We are going to disenfranchise all these young men till the age of twenty-five,' when every civilized country in the world gives votes to men at twenty-one? The United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State—every one of them," he added emphatically, "give the franchise to men of twenty-one, and every one of them gives the franchise to women at twenty-one."

London lovers of music and of musical instruments have been interested to learn that one of the two known autograph letters written by Antonio Stradivari, the famous Italian violin maker, is to be exhibited by the British Antique Dealers Association. It is dated 1708 and was sent by Stradivari to a priest, whose violin he had repaired, but whose name is unknown. A translation from the Italian reads:

Most Esteemed Very Reverend and Illustrious Sir, I beg you will forgive the delay with the violin occasioned by the vanishing of the large cracks that the sun may not reopen them. However, you will now receive the instrument well repaired in the case, and I regret that I could do no more to serve you. For my work please send me a ducato. It is worth more, but for the pleasure of serving you I am satisfied with that sum. If I can do anything else for you I beg you will command me and, kissing your hand,

I remain, Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir, your most faithful servant, Antonio Stradivari.

That Londoners still feel the attraction of the sea was well proven the other day when nearly 2000 of them took advantage of a special excursion to Southampton to visit the Cunard liner Berengaria (52,226 tons) while she was at the docks there. The popularity of such excursions during the last few years bears witness to the pride which the Englishman takes in his country's great ships. They go over the liner from stoke hole to bridge, missing nothing, and taking the greatest pleasure in operating the controls which for their benefit are temporarily disconnected.

After every Oxford and Cambridge boat race there are a good many learned articles in the press tending to explain "How Oxford Lost," or as the case may have been. The race fills such a large place in the public eye for a few days that it sometimes also becomes the subject of clergymen's texts. Such is reported in a small country

parish this year, where the pastor, in a sermon intended to encourage his hearers to keep up the good fight regardless of difficulties, cited the unfortunate Oxford crew, "their eyes fixed steadfastly on the goal," and fighting dauntlessly to the end. This unusual position which Oxford is alleged to have held possibly accounts for its defeat. One writer says of it:

Concerning this astonishing blunder of Oxford's in rowing the race stern first, there appears to have been a conspiracy of silence among the journalists present. On the same assumption, even the camera, which reveals the characters of both crews sitting with their backs turned resolutely to the goal, would seem on this occasion to have been mistaken.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Batho, as is well known, is one of the best public speakers to have ever held that distinguished position, a fact especially evidenced by his happy remarks as a guest of honor at the complimentary dinner which the American Society in London gave to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford at the Hotel Savoy. He also has a splendid memory. A few hours before the dinner, the Lord Mayor entertained Dr. Eugene Spiczek, Mayor of Budapest, at the Mansion House, and during the course of the conversation Sir Charles recalled that in 1851 Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was presented with the freedom of the city of London upon his liberation from captivity. On that occasion he surprised everyone in the Guildhall by making a speech in English which occupied three columns of the newspapers. Kossuth had learned the English language in captivity with the aid of the Bible, a copy of Shakespeare, and a dictionary. Mayor Spiczek and a number of his fellow countrymen had just returned from the United States, where they participated in the unveiling of a memorial to Kossuth.

Discussing the modern typewriter and its future development, Lieutenant-Commander R. T. Gould, R. N., in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts told of the indignation which was at first felt by many recipients of typewritten communications. One man—a Kentucky mountaineer—returned a typed letter, with the marginal comment: "You don't need to print no letters for me, I kin read writing." The dignified rejoinder of an aggrieved district agent to a banker was:

I do not think it was necessary, nor will be in the future, to have your letters to me taken to the printers and set up like a handbill. I will be able to read your writing and am deeply chagrined to think you thought such a course necessary.

The speaker referring to the future of the typing machine said:

The question has been raised whether it will one day be possible to eliminate the personal equation in typing by producing a perfectly automatic typewriter which will take dictation without the intervention of a human operator. Well, I consider the thing could be done, but I do not think it could ever be worth doing and it certainly has not been done yet.

According to the old song, "Tom the Tinker" of the days of yore was a "wonderful man, with his rivet a trivet, a pot or a pan." And who will deny that the tinker of today is not at least equally as wonderful? Just some of those odd side turnings of the Strand, and take a peep at "Tom" up to date. Instead of the old handcart, sometimes brilliantly colored, with Tom perched on his high seat and working the foot treadle for all he is worth to the rhythmic sound of the grindstone, we find him sitting in the dickey of his two-seater car appropriately fitted, both hands busy, but feet at rest while the grindstone is worked rapidly from the engine of the car. Having finished his present job, he is in the driver's seat in a jiffy and moves off to take up his station in another haunt where his coming is eagerly awaited. "Tom" gets through more work and with less effort these days.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Fares on the Pacific Electric Railway

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In a recent news item in the Monitor concerning the Pacific Electric Railway in Los Angeles, the impression was given that the railway company was lowering the carfare because it had shown that cheaper rates had actually brought greater returns and were a benefit to the public.

While it is true, as was stated in the article in question, that interurban fares have been reduced, fairness demands that the additional information be furnished that city fares have been raised. In a very small zone the fare has been reduced from six cents to five cents each way, but in passing from that zone to another zone an additional five cents is charged, which makes the fare ten cents each way.

This compels working people living in the outer zone to pay twenty cents a day carfare from a section which is almost within walking distance of the business section of the city and builds up one section of the city at the expense of another section. The carfare in these sections, before the change, was six cents. E. C. POSE, Los Angeles, Calif.